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Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRIS'S LOVE LETTER.

The Widow Myres's Breach of Promise Suit—Extravagance of Courtship.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The Widow Myres of Onondaga, N. Y. sued her neighbor, Harris, for breach of promise. Harris had been a frequent visitor for about two years and a half at the house of the plaintiff—a widow nearly thirty years of age, with three children. It seems to have been the opinion of the friends of the plaintiff (and no doubt she thought so herself) that Harris would marry her; but he (Harris), a few months ago, suddenly discovered that he loved another woman better, and verified this belief a short time since by marrying her. Hence this action to recover damages. The following tender epistle, sent by the loving swain, was read in court:

MY DEAR MRS. M.: Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down like a churn-dasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow linen trowsers. As a goslin swimmeth with delight through a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture thicker than the hairs of a blackening brush and brighter than the hues of a humming bird's pinions visit me in my slumbers, and borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me and I reach out to grasp it like a pointer snapping at a blue-bottle fly. When I first beheld your angelic perfections I was bewildered, and my brain whirled around like a bumble bee under a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in a country town, and I lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent adoration I drank in the sweet infection of love as a thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot whisky punch.

Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself up by my boot-straps to the top of the church steeple and pull the bell-rope for singing school. Day and night you are in my thoughts. When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her saffron-colored couch; when the jay-bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree by the springhouse; when the chanticleer's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awakening pig arises from his bed and grunteth, and goeth for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels to droning flight at sultry noon tide; and when the lowing herds come home at milking time, I think of thee; and like a piece of gum elastic, my heart seems stretched clear across my bosom. Your hair is like the mane of my sorrel horse powdered with gold; and the brass pins skewered through your waterfall fill me with unbounded awe. Your forhead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat. Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little cupids bathing like a cohort of ants in an old army cracker. When their fire hit me upon my manly breast it penetrated my whole anatomy as a load of bird shot through a rotten apple. Your nose is from a chunck of Parian marble and your mouth is puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips, like honey on a bear's paw, and myrids of unfledged kisses are there, ready to fly out and light somewhere like blue birds out of their parents' nests. Your laugh rings in my ears like the wind-harp's strain, or the bleat of a stray lamb on a bleak hill side. The dimples on your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses, or hollows in cakes in homemade sugar.

I am dying to fly to thy presence, and pour out the burning eloquence of my love as thrifty housewives pour out hot coffee. Away from you I am as melancholy as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear the June bugs of despondency buzzing in my ears, and feel the cold lizards of despair crawling down my back. Uncouth tears, like a thousand minnows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced with doubts like an old cheese is bored with skippers.

My love for you is stronger than the smell of Coffey's patent butter, or the kick of a young cow, and more unselfish than a kitten's first catterwaul. As a song bird hankers for the light of the day, the cautious mouse for the fresh bacon in the trap, as a mean pup hankers for new milk so I long for thee.

You are fairer than a speckled pullet, sweeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in sorghum molasses, brighter than a top-knot plummage on the head of a Muscovy duck. You are candy, kisses, raisins, pound-cake, and sweetened toddy altogether.

If these few remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a woodpecker on a cherry-tree, or a stage horse in a green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passions, I will pine away like a poisoned bedbug, and fall away from a flourishing vine of life, an untimely branch; and in the coming years, when the shadows grow from the hills, and the philosophical frog sings his cheerful evening hymns, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear and catch a cold upon the last resting-place of your's affectionately. H.

Verdict for plaintiff, and $500 damages.

LAY OF THE PEWHOLDDR.

What! is this, then your petition?
Keep off from my fast closed door!
Don't you know your real condition?
I am rich and you are poor.
I am rich, and a pewholder!
Nor intend that such as you
Should repose—with lazy shoulder—
In my comfortable pew

Do you know the worth of money—
How it everything pervades?
I am seated where the sunny
Warmth dispells the wintery shades.
You—With poverty your teacher—
Shivering near the half-shut door,
Scarce can hear the listless preacher
On the duties of the poor.

"Are not the rich and poor together
Equal in the house of prayer?"
Look around and tell me whether
Any hold that doctrine here.
See our seats—we are deserving,
And have bought our rights to pews,
You should thank us for reserving,
You the sittings we refuse.

PEARLS AND BLACKBERRIES.

"No!" said Dr Darling, slowly—"no! I can't believe the evidence of my own senses!" And as he enunciated the words with expressive distinctness he looked solemnly at Harry Clifford.

He might have found a worse-looking individual to fix his regards upon than this young M. D., who had taken his first lessons in bones, muscles, and human anatomy, with the thereapeutics belonging thereto, in the little office across the hall, and was just preparing to hang up a shingle of his own; for Harry Clifford was tall and shapely with red brown hair and a huge auburn mustache, and merry eyes that laughed like springs of water in the sunshine.

Dr Darling took off his spectacles, folded them, and deliberately placed them in their case, still without taking his eyes from his neophyte. Harry Clifford smiled; but he looked a little embarrassed, notwithstanding.

"She would have you in a minute, if you were to propose," pursued Dr. Darling, drooping great red-hot splashes of sealingwax over a sheet of blotting paper, and stamping them with his monogram seal in an aimless sort of way.

"Yes; but I tell you, sir, I don't want to propose," said Harry, staring at the intertwined Dr. J. D.'s as if they were the most interesting things in the world.

"You don't want a pretty girl for a wife?"

"Not that pretty girl in particular, doctor."

"Nor fifty thousand dollars?" added the doctor, pronouncing the three momentous words in a manner that made them sound very weighty indeed.

"I would not object to the fifty thousand dollars in itself, sir; but, as a mere appendage to Miss Bradbury—"

"I believe the boy is crazy," ejaculated Dr. Darling. "Well, well, as the Scotch proverb has it, 'a wilful' man maun hae his way,' and I shall interfere no further. By-the-way, Harry—"

"Yes, sir?"

"You are going to the city this afternoon?"

"That is my present intention, sir."

"Step at Depierre's will you, and leave Mrs. Darling's pearl brooch to be mended. I ought to have done it a week ago; but a man can't think of everything."

"Certainly, doctor," and Harry Clifford deposited the pearl brooch—an old-fashioned ornament of massive gold, set with tiny seed-pearls—in his waistcoat pocket.

"Rather a careless way to carry jewelry, young man", said Dr. Darling, elevating his eyebrows.

"Oh, I never lose anything," asserted Harry, in an offhand sort of way.

The morning sun was casting bright, flickering threads of gold across the kitchen floor; the morning-glories and Madeira vines, trained across the casement, stirred softly in the mid-July air; and Ursula Percy, Mrs. Dunning's orphan niece, was busy "doing up" blackberries.

Fresh as a rose, with hazel eyes, softened to intense blackness at times by the shadow of their long lashes, and smiling scarlet lips, she stood there—her calico dress concealed by the housewifely apron of white dimity that was tied round her waist, and her black curls tucked remorsely back of her ears—looking demurely into the bubbling depths of the preserving kettle, like a beautiful parody on one of the witches in "Macbeth", while on the whitely scoured pine table beyond a glittering tin vessel was upheaped with the beautiful jet black fruit, each separate berry flashing like the eyes of an Oriental belle.

"Ursula!"

The pretty young girl started, very nearly dropping her skimmer into the preserving-kettle.

"How you startled me, Harry!"

Harry advanced into the kitchen, with an admiring look at the bright face, flushed with a little blush and a good deal of stove-heat.

"You are always at work, Ursula."

"I have got to work, Harry, to earn my own living," Ursula Perry answered, with a slight uplifting of her exquisite black brows. "I am not an heiress, like Miss Bradbury."

"Confound Miss. Bradbury!" exclaimed our hero. "I hear nothing but Miss Bradbury the whole time."

"She is a very sweet young lady, Harry," said Ursula, in mildly reproving accents.

"I dare say; but—what a lot of blackberries you have here, to be sure, Ursula?"

"Forty quarts," said Ursula, demurely. "Aunt Darling always enjoys them so much in the winter."

Harry put a honey-sweet globule of fruit into his mouth.

"Blackberries are a beautiful fruit, Ursula."

"Very;" and miss Perry skimmed diligently away at the bubbling caldron.

"Especially when you are doing them up" added the young M. D., with rather a clumsy effort at compliment.

Ursula did not answer. Harry walked up to the range and took both her hands in his.

"Harry, *don't*! The berries will burn."

"Let 'em burn, then, who cares?"

"But what do you want?" she asked, struggling impotently to escape, and laughing in spite of the grave look she fain would have assumed.

"To see your eyes, Ursula."

She lifted the soft hazel orbs to his face; then withdrew them with sudden shyness.

"Do you know what answer I read in those eyes, dearest?" he whispered, after a moment or two of silence, broken only by the hissing and simmering of the boiling blackberries.

"No."

"I read *yes*?"

"Oh, Harry I dare not. Uncle and aunt are so determined you shall marry Miss Bradbury."

"And I am so determined not to marry her. Is a man to be given away as if he were a house and lot, or a bundle of old clothes, I should like to know? Ursula—"

"Harry, they are burning! I am sure of it. I can smell them. Oh, do let go my hands!"

Harry Clifford deftly seized up the big iron spoon and stirred the boiling depths vigorously.

"It's all your imagination, Ursula!"

"No, it's not; and if they are the least bit scorched they will be spoiled for Aunt Darling!"

"But Ursula—"

The creaking sound of an opening door beyond suddenly dissolved the *tete-a-tete*. Ursula almost pushed Harry Clifford out of the kitchen.

"You'll be on the piazza to-night when they have all gone to the concert?" he persisted in asking through the crack in the door.

"Yes, yes, any thing—every thing; only go!"

And Harry went, beginning to realize that love-making and preserving do not assimilate.

"Your pearl broch, my dear? Oh, I remember now. I gave it to Harry more than a week ago to have mended. I dare say it's done by this time?" and Dr. Darling turned expectantly to our hero.

"I—I'm very sorry," began Harry; "but the brooch disappeared in the most unaccountable manner from my vest pocket. I know I put it there—"

"Yes," dryly interrupted the elderly gentleman, "I remember seeing you put it there, and you assured me at the time that you never lost any thing. So the brooch is gone, eh?"

"Yes, sir, it is gone. But Mrs. Darling may rest assured," Harry added, with a glance toward that lady, "that I will replace it at the very earliest opportunity."

"Oh, it's of no consequence at all," said Mrs. Darling, with a countenance that said plainly it is of the very greatest consequence! Perhaps we shall find it somewhere about the house."

But the days slipped by, one by one, and the doom of the pearl brooch remained involved in the deepest mystery. Harry Clifford bought another one and presented it to Mrs. Darling, with a little complimentary speech. Mrs. Darling laughed, and pinned it into the folds of the thread lace barb she wore at her throat.

"But it's so strange what can have become of the other," said Mrs. Darling.

It was in the golden month of September that the old doctor and Mrs. Darling made up their minds to invite Miss Bradbury to tea.

"We'll have pound-cake and preserved blackberries," said Mrs. Darling, who always looked at the material side of things. "And if Harry don't come to terms now, he never will," added her husband, who didn't.

"Get out the best chins, and the chased silver tea service, Ursula," said Mrs. Darling.

"And wear your pink French calico, child; it's the most becoming dress you have," said her uncle, with a loving glance at the bright little brunette.

And Ursula Perry obeyed both of their mandates.

Miss Bradbury came—a handsome showy, young lady, with a smooth "society" manner that made Ursula feel herself very countrified and common indeed.

"Delicious preserves these!" said Miss Bradbury.

"They are of Ursula's making," said Mrs. Darling. And Harry Clifford passed his plate for a second supply.

"I remember the day they were brewed, or baked, or whatever it is you call it," "Oh, Oh! he's got the apoplexy!" screamed Mrs. Darling hysterically.

"Uncle! dearest uncle!" piped up poor little Ursula, vaguely catching at a glass of water.

But Dr. Darling recovered without any more disasterous symptoms.

"It isn't the spoon, and I don't come of an apopletic family," said he. "But upon my word, this is about the biggest blackberry I ever came perilously near swallowing!" And he held out his wife's pearl brooch, boiled up in the blackberries.

There was a momentary silence around the table; and then it was broken by Mrs. Darling—one of those blessed old ladies who never saw an inch beyond their own spectacled noses.

"My goodness gracious!" said Mrs. Darling; "how could it ever have come into the preserved blackberries? I don't see—"

"But I do!" said Dr. Darling, looking provokingly knowing. "Yes; I see a good many things now that I didn't see before."

And Harry, glancing across the table at Ursula, was somewhat consoled to perceive that her cheek was a shade more scarlet, if that were possible, than his own.

He followed the old doctor into his office when the evening meal was concluded, Ursula did not know how she ever would have lived through it, were it not for Mrs. Darling's delightful obtuseness, and Sophy Bradbury's surface-charm of manner—and plunged boldly into the matter.

"Doctor—" he began, valiantly, but the old gentleman interrupted him.

"There's no need of any explanation, my boy," he said. "I know now why you didn't want to marry Miss Bradbury, and I don't say that I blame you much; only I came very near choking to death with Ursula's blackberry jam!"

And Dr. Darling laughed again until, had his spouse been present, she would surely have thought a second attack of apoplexy among the inevitables.

"Little Ursula," he added. "Who would have thought of it? Well you shall have my blessing."

The pearls were all discolored, and the gold of the old fashioned brooch tarnished with the alchemy of cooking; but Ursula keeps that old ornament yet, more tenderly treasured than all the modern knick-knacks with which her young husband loads her toilet-table. And every year, when she preserves blackberries, Dr. Darling comes to tea, and makes ponderous witticism, and pretends to search in the crystal preserve dish for a "boiled brooch!"

But them jolly old gentlemen will have their jokes.

For THE POST.]

A MOTHER'S GRIEF AND HOPE.

BY ETTIE HOCHHEIMER.

They have borne the rosewood casket
To its long last resting place;
They have hid from sight forever,
His dear patient angel face.

There's a hollow in the pillow,
Where once rested his dear head;
In the coffin it is lying,
Neath the damp earth is his bed.

I have looked my last upon him,
Pressed the last kiss on his brow;
And the bitter tears are falling,
As those thoughts come to me now.

So one day midst glorious summer,
Tearfully we laid him deep;
Nature never looked more lovely
When we bore him there to sleep.

Then I tried to think of Heaven,
And to whisper words of prayer;
But could only weep in anguish
Oe'r the hopes they buried there.

Oh! I thought fate hard and cruel,
Which bereft me of my son,
And I could not bow to Heaven
Meekly say "Thy will be done:"

For he went in all the promise
Of youth's brightest, fairest days,
When my love had turned to worship;
Heart and soul sung but his praise.

Then death's icy cruel billows,
Bore my loved one from my side;
With a prayer to God and mother,
He had crossed the rolling tide.

Well, I know for me he's waiting,
In a house of peace and rest;
Well, I know that he is happy
In the regions of the blest.

I will clasp this sweet assurance
To my heart so crushed and sore;
It shall be a guiding beacon
Shining from the other shore.

Stricken Mother! there's a yearning
Love and Faith can only fill,
Though the rod has fallen heavy,
Meekly bow to God's high will.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4th 1871.

Fashion Notes.

The chignon's reign is ended.

Turban hats are more in vogue than ever.

Trimming on the front of dresses is revived.

Bonnet strings are wider and very much longer.

Little soap locks on the side of the face are out of date.

Sack overcoats with capes will be the style for boys.

The plaited Garibaldi waists continue to grow in favor.

The hair is worn less frizzy and fluffy than last season.

The hair on the temples continues to be worn high and smooth.

Frizettes and short curls on the forehead are more popular than ever.

Plaited and twisted coronets of hair are to supersede the Pompadour roll.

Shoulder seams are still high and short, following the line of the shoulders.

Not much change in bonnets, but they are larger and more cottage shaped.

Felt bonnets are to be worn for weather suits by those who do not like hats.

The short skirt for walking costume is still to be retained by sensible women.

Aprons to overskirts are much wider, and the side looping are drawn very far back.

Deep flounces are more in favor than narrow ones. When both are used in combination the narrow one is underneath.

In-door dresses are made up much plainer than last season. Overskirts are frequently omitted, the plain demi-train and stylish basque being deemed sufficient.

The newest fall out-door garment is the Marquise mantle. It is a loose sacque, covered half way down with a large cape, which is looped up to the collar in the back with a large, flat Arabian bow. All richly braided.

Basques have entirely superseded round waists, except in case of the plaited blouse waists, and these made up in heavier material, are frequently worn as a basque, the plaits being left loose below the waist, and over instead of under the skirt.

Death of Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson.

[From the Nashville Banner, September 2.]

From a dispatch received here yesterday morning we learn that Mrs. Elizabeth A. Donelson, wife of the late Major Andrew J. Donelson, had died on her plantation in Bolivar county, Mississippi, on the 30th inst., after an illness of four days. But a few weeks ago she was called on to mourn the death of an affectionate husband, which had such a depressing effect upon her that, when attacked by disease, her health, which had hitherto been good, succumbed, and she was laid by the side of him whose strong arm had supported her through many trials. She was the eldest daughter of James C. Martin, of this county, and was born in 1816. In 1831 she was married to Lewis Randolph, of Virginia, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, who died in about two years after. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the then Territory of Arkansas. It was there that the true energy of her character displayed itself, for with surprising ability she managed her husband's estate, securing to herself and infant son a support. After about four years of widowhood she became the wife of Andrew J. Donelson. She accompanied him in his travels, going with him to Berlin, when he was Minister to that place, filling the place of Minister's lady with admirable grace and aptitude, and indeed in every position into which she was thrown the same calm self-possession made itself manifest.

At the beginning of the late struggle, in which in many instances brother was against brother, her affectionate heart was torn to forsee, as she did, the death of so many braves, and she had cause for much apprehensions, for she saw two noble sons buckle on their armor and start for the field of carnage, from which her fears were too fully realized. They never returned.

Ever sustained in all her many afflictions by that Higher Power she bore her last and greater loss with a fortitude and resignation that was as surprising as it was heroic.

THE weather has been so hot in Texas that the pop corn popped itself on the stalk. The papers tell the story, and you may believe it if you like.

RURAL ECONOMY.

POLES OR NO POLES FOR LIMA BEANS.

It is an old and conceded custom or practice that he who grows lima beans must give to each hill a pole on which the bean vine may entwine or climb. Some two or three years we have practiced the abandonment of poles and grown our lima beans by letting them run over some loose but high brush laid in between the rows or hills, but we have not practiced the shortening in method, *i. e.* the pinching in of the ends of the vines and so making them to come earlier into bearing as well as perhaps more prolific, a practice which we note is recorded, and successfully performed by Mr. McAfee, the Superintendent of the Agricultural Experimental Farm. His experiments have been by pinching the vines as soon as they show a blossom, and so keep them in low hills rather than as tall runners; the result being satisfactory, and commendatory for trial by growers another year.

KEEPING GRAPES.

The following mode of packing and keeping grapes is going the rounds, as attributed to the Chinese, and may be effectual in its results. We give it for what it is worth, but have ourselves always kept grapes till mid-winter by simply packing away in shallow baskets, and keeping in a dry, cool room. "They cut a circular hole in a ripe pumpkin, large enough to admit the hand. The contents are then taken out and the hollow filled with bunches of grapes. The piece which was cut out is replaced, and the pumpkin is kept in some cool dry place."

FUTURE OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Taking everything into consideration, we are inclined to predict good things for the future of sheep husbandry in this country. At present both wool and meats are high in all the principal markets of the world. It is not possible with sheep, as it is with swine, to increase production beyond the natural demand for consumption, except by continued effort for a series of years; hence it is fair to expect a continuance of the present healthy demand for all grades of fleece, and for superior qualities of mutton for an indefinite future. The flocks of the country are now, as a rule, in the hands of good shepherds. We doubt if there has ever been a time when sheep of all classes were healthier than now, as evidenced by the soundness of staple and full growth characteristic of the domestic fleece now coming forward to market. There is certainly much to encourage the general flockmaster, whether his specialty be the production of fine wool, or mutton and wool, or breeding animals of any of the principal varieties; and whether his locality be California or Colorado, or Illinois or New England, or either of the Southern States.—[National Live Stock Journal.

TURNING DOWN GREEN CROPS.

It has got into the papers that plowing down green crops produces acid in the soil from the decomposition, which is hurtful to crops; that it is better to turn under when the crop is matured, that the decomposition will then be slower, and no hurt will result.

This is doubtless true with some soils—those deficient in alkaline matter. But as most soils contain lime and potash and other kindred materials, this acid is not only harmless but beneficial, as it unites with the alkalies making plant food, which otherwise might lie as it always has for ages, useless to vegetation.

It is for this reason that the turning under of green crops is highly recommended not because its chemical action is known, but because experience has demonstrated its advantage. The great majority of cases have demonstrated that it is a good thing to turn down a full, blossoming, succulent crop. The alkalies are almost always present in some form to take up and unite with the acid. In soils where the acid remains free, would it not be well to sprinkle the clover with lime before ploughing, or previously apply it to the soil? In such a case, lime would be a benefit in any event, as the soil requires it.—Chatauqua Farmer.

TOMATOES AS A FEEDING CROP.

Frequently we find in our rambles among gardens that the crop of tomatoes is immense, and rotting on the ground. We ask why do you leave them thus? The reply is: "Oh, they will not sell for enough to pay for picking and carrying to market." But we say they pay for canning, which, however, is a labor and often inconvenient to be borne by those in the house, and for a small lot of two to ten bushels of fruit it will not pay to erect a separate out-house and cooking arrangement. So leaving out the canning, let us take the other values of tomatoes and consider them as a variety of food to our domestic animals. Fed to poultry one peck of ripe tomatoes is as valuable as two quarts of corn, and feed with corn, quantity for quantity, we believe the balance of health gained by the fowls would credit to the tomato. Fed to milch cows, tomatoes will add to the milk equally with the same amount of shorts. Horses eat them greedily, but aside from their tonic heathfulness we do not know there is any special gain, but in that one item the horse usually fed on grain will be benefitted to the imparting of renewed vigor, a brighter and softer skin and hair, more than the value of the tomatoes as compared with shorts.

We have often wondered that our milkmen who buy brewer's grains, yet have plenty of land, should omit the use of the knowledge that a bushel of tomatoes will ensure as much milk when fed to the cow as a bushel of brewer's grains. If any have doubts let them try it and report.

THINNING TURNIPS.

The Hearth and Home says: This is a duty that must not be neglected, if fair, well-grown roots are desired, and these make the heavy crops. If the soil is rich and the growth promises well, twelve or fifteen inches should be left between the plants, otherwise less will do. A sharp hoe is a good singling instrument. Vacant spaces may be filled by transplanting, if it is carefully done. A garden trowel should be used, and a scoopful of earth taken with the plant and deposited in the place desired. This work should be done on a damp evening or during a shower of rain. If dry weather occur, it will hardly be worth the trouble.

THREE SMOKERS—A PARODY.

Three *gallants* sat up in an office fair,
In an office fair, as the sun went down,
Each coolly smoking and lounging there,
And watching the belles as they stepped down town.
For men must smoke and women look fine,
Though taxes are heavy and stocks decline,
And the grocer's bills be running.

Three *wives* sat up till the midnight hour,
And longed and watched and hoped in vain;
But the husbands snug in their office bower,
Were smoking dull care from their weary brain.
For men will smoke, though women repine,
Though health and wealth and vigor decline,
And sickness and duns be on-coming.

Three *corpses* were buried from sight one day
By Palsy, Consumption and Fits cut down,
And none but the Doctor had ever dare say
That "sure as great guns" they were smoked out of town.
For men will smoke, though Death does come,
To desolate fortune and office and home,
And grocers and wives be moaning.

VARIETIES.

YOU should get married at exactly noon, now-a-days, if you respect the claims of fashion.

A VIRGINIA couple recently walked thirty miles on a hot and dusty day to get married.

AN ingenious Yankee has signalized his admiration of Nilsson by patenting the "Christine Corn-cutter."

A WOODEN-LEGGED inebriate of Newark was taken apart and carried to the police station in sections.

MRS. SUSAN LANE, who died in Exeter, N. H., a few days ago, at the advanced age of ninety years and ten months, left a twin sister still in good health.

THE meanest man in Michigan is a doctor at Royal Oak. He took a coat, vest and hat off the back of an orphan boy to pay his professional fees.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the Phila. Ledger as a specimen of Philadelphia productions, a roach measuring 1¾ inches, for which he claims the "championship."

ASHLAND, N. H., has an insane horse a fact that prompts several of our contemporaries to suggest that that town should also have an "insane horsepital."

A. T. STEWART'S hotel for women in New York is rapidly progressing. In style and finish it is scarcely surpassed in that city, and it will cost several millions. It will accommodate over a thousand persons.

PRINCE ALFONSO, the son of the ex-Queen of Spain, was recently betrothed to Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, at the chateau of Mondesne, in France, in the presence of Queen Isabella and her mother, the ex-Queen Christina.

AS the season for the reappearance of Mlle. Nilson on the stage is approaching, her careful manager is renewing the publication of the reports of the loss of her diamonds. They have been recently recovered, and $500 reward paid for them, so that the fair cantatrice can shine as brilliantly as ever.

IN a church at Nashua, N. H., there are several pews especially arranged for the convenience of persons who are deaf. Tubes connect the pulpit with the pews, and the mouth-pieces of these are easily adjusted to the ear of the person who sits at the head of each pew, so that they can hear everything the minister says.

CHICAGO storekeepers have recently been afflicted with a well-dressed, respectable-looking customer, who was suffering from a terribly bad cold, and flourished a handkerchief about extensively. After his departure it was invariably found that he had swept away in his handkerchief much more than he had paid for.

THE bread question agitates New Orleans. The people ask for a pound of bread, but the bakers don't give it to them, finding it more profitable to drop a four-ounce stone or something of the kind into the scale. A city ordinance authorizes the Mayor to regulate the weight of loaves to be sold for five and ten cents, and the bread-buyers demand that this obsolete law shall be revived and enforced.

PARTIES are now engaged in dragging in the Anacostia river off the Navy Yard at Washington for the recovery of chains, anchors, &c., which were deposited for safe keeping in the bed of the river in 1814, when the British invaded the city. A considerable amount of chain and a large anchor have thus far been recovered, which will be renovated at the yard.

THE young ladies of Emporia, Kansas, are denouncers of cruelty to animals. A few days since one of them saw a calf roughly siezed by its extremities to be lifted into a cart; whereupon she, blazing with excitement, exclaimed: "Look! see that wretch! He has got that calf by the ears and tail! I wish I had him the same way; I'd let him know how good it was."

A BOY, sixteen years old, named King, became weary on the second night of his confinement to the lock-up in Lewiston, Me. and with a nail made a saw of a case-knife with which he cut off the bars of his cell. He had nearly escaped when the police discovered what he was doing and put him in another cell. In a short time he had nearly worked out of this cell, badly smashing the walls as well as cutting bars. They then put him in a third cell, with bracelets on his wrists, and went on their rounds. In forty minutes King had cut off two bars and made his escape.

THE Mobile Register says: Among the many scenes incident to the blowing up of the Ocean Wave, we turn from those of a harrowing nature to note that of a babe seven months old, who was found immediately after the accident tightly jammed in between two heavy beams, kicking up its little heels and smiling, amid the dreadful carnage, perfectly happy and unconscious. In this condition it was found by its agonized mother, who was rushing frantically about, supposing her infant to be lost.

READY-made clothing dealers in Washington appeal to the dishonesty of their customers to get rid of a shopworn and old style coats. They put a fat pocket book in an inner pocket, tell the purchaser that the "coat was made for Mr. Brown, but was too tight across the back, and he returned it." The buyer feels the wallet, supposes Mr. Brown left it, says nothing and pays two prices for the coat. He indulges in profanity when he finds that the contents of the pocket book are newspaper scraps.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871.

THAT terribly bad man, ANDREW JOHNSON, refused, all presents, and never appointed any of his own family to office. In this he followed the example set by WASHINGTON and all the other Presidents.

AT the present date EVANS has not been found. All sorts of legal documents are now issued to catch him, but it seems the Governor and Attorney General were of the opinion a trip to Europe was good for his health.

OUR Radical neighbors have been exceedingly interesting during the past few days in regard to those whom they oppose for the Mayoralty. We have put some of their choice sayings in pickle as they may be useful during the canvass.

AWAY back, in 1826-29, when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was President, the old gentlemam could not take a couple of weeks in summer to visit his home in Massachusetts, but the press of the country came out full fire, censuring what it called the traveling cabinet.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post*. Radical, says the Harrisburg thieves "will divide the two hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars in defiance of justice." We rather think it has already been divided and a portion has been spent in electing Radical officials.

POPE PIUS IX has declined the golden throne offered him by a committee of Catholics headed by Marquis CAVELETTI. Now if the Committee want to get rid of the golden throne let them donate it to President GRANT. We'll go our bottom dollar that he will gobble it and ask for more. He never declines anything in shape of presents.

AMONG the signs of the times which go to show that the Radical magnates intend to cover up the EVANS defalcation, is the dismissal of Deputy Attorney General JOSEPH M. MCCLURE by order of Governor GEARY. Mr. MCCLURE alone was faithful among the faithless and this is his reward. He is turned out of office by a Radical Governor because he was in favor of honesty.

"DEFALCATIONS" have even reached to Japan.—*Phila. Ledger.*

What makes you say "defalcations"? Why not "unadjusted" as the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and other Radical journals term the accounts of defaulting Radical Revenue Collectors who are indebted to the Government to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, of which amount, Collector BAILEY of New York succeeded in *stealing* over half a million.

SOME enemy of Dr. GROSS has induced the *Volksblatt* to come out in his favor, which is urged by the *Commercial*, and made the basis of an appeal to the dignity, temperance and young Christian part of the Republican party. The *Volksblatt*, by its extravagant praise, has furnished offensive weapons to his opponents, which will require all the influence of the *Gazette* and *Dispatch* to counteract to-day—the last opportunity. What there is in this Mayoralty business to get up such a struggle, we are not advised, but that it is bitterly contested, and will leave dregs among the disappointed, there can be no doubt. It is a harvest to the Republican papers in the way of paid communications, which, we understand, are charged at full rates. Dr. GROSS may stand it out of his own purse, but what of the rest?

WE are not very familiar with the financial practices of the Turkish Government—nor do we know much about the way the Czar of Russia manages his Treasury, nor what are the checks and balances employed to restrain extravagance and insure clear accountability in either of those old despotisms. But we venture to affirm that if any monetary agent of the Sultan or the Czar would fail to render accounts of his expenditure he would stand in serious danger of the bastinado or the knout. Yet Pittsburgh, in the free old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and under the government of the United States (the freest and best the sun ever shone upon), we have a Commission (even the City Hall Commission) which treats all demands for an account of these expenditures with unmixed scorn.

"By Jupiter?" but this commission would teach the turbaned Turk and whiskered Russian a lesson in finance.

THERE is one fact in connection with the Radical management of the national finances deserving of especial notice. During the past ten years ten billions of dollars has been drawn from the people into the treasury. Less than twenty per cent. of this has found its way back to the taxpayers, the rest being absorbed and held by the bond-holders and moneyed monopolies created by the Radical Congress, so that the people are at least eight billions of dollars poorer now than they were ten years ago, while all this vast hoard of wealth has passed into the hands of a limited class. True national wealth is as nearly distributed among the people as possible. When it passes into the hands of a few, the government becomes a moneyed aristocracy, in which the poor pay the taxes for the benefit of the rich. Under Radical financiering how far are we from a moneyed aristocracy?

A FEW WORDS OF ENQUIRY AND SUGGESTION.

The question is often asked, "Are there any Democrats in Councils?" According to party classification we believe there are more than twenty. So far as the proceedings of those bodies are concerned there are none.

In the early part of this year when certain city officers were to be elected, we in common with the large body of Democrats in the city, asked the Democratic members of Councils to place a ticket of good and reliable men in nomination and support them. This was not done.

"We could not elect them," will doubtless be urged by the Democratic members. Very well; suppose they could not. Why did they not show their Democratic faith, as the immortal three hundred did their patriotism at the pass of Thermopyla. A fair stand up and fight, although followed by defeat, entitles men to respect—a cowardly surrender, to contempt. Suppose the Democratic nominees had been defeated, would the party have been worse off than it is at present? On the contrary, it would have been better off, as the organization would have been preserved.

What is the use of putting up a ticket in Allegheny county, with the idea that there is the least certainty of electing it? None whatever; but year by year it is done—and done nobly. It preserves the Democratic organization, which tells on the State elections. The certainty of defeat does not deter our active and fearless Democrats from making a fearless fight and attacking the enemy in his almost impregnable citadel. If they are defeated they have the proud consciousness of knowing that it was not by any act of omission or commission on their parts, that the Ring obtained a new lease of power in which to grind the people with relentless taxation. The man who feels that he is honestly right and does not maintain his faith by word and deed is indeed a coward to be pitied.

For this reason did the Democracy of Pittsburgh demand of their representatives in Councils to stick to their faith, although the Ring should bluster like a north-easter. But they were disappointed and shamed with a cowardly surrender early in the year.

On Monday last the Pittsburgh Democracy were humiliated by a surrender equally cowardly and causeless. A Water Commission of five persons, who will have the care and distribution of many millions of dollars, were to be selected by Councils. At the urgent request of the most prominent Democrats in the city a Democratic member of Council named Messrs. JOHN MCDEVITT and C. ZUG, as suitable persons to serve on the same. These gentlemen are old citizens, men of fortune honestly and industriously obtained, and in whom all men could have reposed the strictest confidence. No suspicion of jobbery would or could attach to them, and yet when the vote was taken, one received two votes, and the other four.

We desire to know of the Democratic members, why they did not vote for these men, representing the same political views that they profess and concerning whose integrity, honesty and capacity to fill the positions for which they were named no living man will question? We will say to these gentleman, who are afraid or ashamed to advocate either Democratic men or measures in Councils, that the Democracy of Pittsburgh want men and Democrats of better nerve in their places, or straight out Radicals at once. Viewed from a party light, we cannot object to the Radical members of Councils voting against the Democratic nominees—although as a matter of fair dealing, we think that the Democratic party should have had a fair representation on the Commission since Democrats have to pay their share of the taxes.

We regret that the Water Works improvement starts out with the odor of a Ring clinging to it. It would have been better to have had less of partisanship and less of City Councils in it from the beginning.

And now a few words to some of the Democratic members of Councils. We put this question to them, is there any reason why the Democracy of the city should spend their time and money in printing tickets and conducting a canvass to elect men to Councils who go there as Democrats, but who never advocate or vote for a single Democratic measure from the time they are sworn into office until their terms expire. There is certainly no use in doing so. The Councils had as well be unanimously Radical, as to contain a Democratic minority that never assert Democratic principles in city legislation, and who never organize or attempt to organize any opposition to the grasping projects of the Ring.

These may be unpalatable words, but we feel it a duty that we owe to the Democracy of Pittsburgh, to give them utterance. We must have organization if we wish to make the party effective in the city. Democrats who are elected to positions must not forget that they owe something to their constituents, that they are selected to carry the Democratic banner aloft, and not trail it in the dust at the frown of an insolent and overbearing majority.

We call upon the City Executive Committee to call a meeting of that body at an early day to take into consideration, the subject of a thorough organization of the party in this city upon a basis that will insure a unity of purpose and vigor of resistance to the daily encroachments of the city Rings. There are many things that can properly come before this Committee for consideration, and which if considered in their proper light will add hundreds of votes to the Democratic party, and go far toward checking the corruption that of late years has grown so insolent in the city government.

The Committee ought to determine upon the time for holding a City Convention for the purpose of thoroughly perfecting an organization of the party, and thus form a nucleus for opposition to the Rings. An advisory Convention would be a good idea, although it would doubtless be well for it to determine whether nominations should be made or not, and to make such nominations (if any) that may be determined upon. At all events let a Convention be held for the purpose of perfecting an organization in the city, and arranging a concert of action in all the wards so that the Democratic vote of the whole city can be consolidated at any time against any scheme of extravagance and corruption that may be sprung. This will always make it possible at least to make the Democratic vote effective in saving the taxpayers from newly contemplated raids of their oppressors.

NOBODY AT HOME.

The sea side lounger of Long Branch, dropped in upon the Departments the other morning at Washington, and found the chiefs had followed his example and were recreating at some favorite watering-place, playing croquet with the ladies and poker with the gents. Perhaps GRANT only desired a square meal like a peripatetic editor of one of our morning papers, he wanted to be invited home to dinner. The White House has not been reorganized for winter quarters and ULYSSES must browse around until he has his one third of the year visit made.

It has been suggested, that as it does not require any brains to be President, that it would be a great saving of excitement and money to keep the present incumbent in the office for the balance of his life. GRANT has certainly demonstrated that it does require either ability or attention to keep the machinery of Government in motion, but we rather incline to the opinion that the people desire a return to the old practice of placing statesmen at the head of affairs. He will soon have an opportunity to take permanent lodging out of Washington.

CURE FOR SMALL POX.

A lady sends the following cure for mall Pox from Tennessee. She appears to have faith in it, based upon frequent experiments. It will not be recommended by the medical faculty, if it was demonstrated to cure in every instance, because it appears in a newspaper. We copy from the *Gazette:*

PARRY'S PLACE, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE, August 27, 1871.

I saw in a late paper that the small pox was prevailing to an alarming extent in and around Pittsburgh. For the sake of suffering humanity I send you a recipe. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It will also cure the scarlet fever.

THE RECIPE.

Sulphate of Zinc, one grain.
Fox glove (digitalis) one grain.
Mix with two tablespoonfuls of water.
When thoroughly mixed, add four (4) ounces of water.
Take a teaspoonful every hour. The disease will disappear in twelve (12) hours.
For children, smaller doses.
If you value advice and experience, use his for that terrible disease.

THE *Commercial* thinks that while the New York *Times* is entitled to boundless praise for its real or pretended exposure of peculations by New York officials, the aforesaid *Times* is to have full liberty to rob the city for itself, and to keep all it can get in that unrighteous way. Many years ago, while the city was under Radical rule, we suppose, the New York *Times* Publishing Company somehow obtained from the city of New York permission of a large lot of ground, on which its printing-house is built. The recent attacks of the *Times* on the city government very naturally drew the attention of Mayor HALL and the city officers to the New York *Times* and all its havings and belongings. And it hath appeared to these gentlemen, whose vigilance in guarding the property of the city had been so bitterly questioned by the *Times*, that the *Times* itself had possibly got something from the corporation of New York, for which it could not show a sufficient title, and thereupon the officials proceeded to inquire with a view, no doubt to restore to the city the property of which it is alleged the city has been unjustly deprived. Now the *Commercial* in a fit of fine phrenzy calls that "the very apotheosis of cowardly revenge." Ah! now what is Mayor HALL and his friends to do? He has been abused enough, the Lord knows, for attributed neglect, to teach him better to guard the city's possessions for the future. And proceeding upon the instructions of the *Times*, he wants to know if it has got anything that belongs to his constituents? And we hope that if Mayor HALL can recover any of the plunder, no matter by whom taken or in whose possession it may be, he will have it restored at once. But the moral of the *Commercial* seems to be that HALL and CONNOLLY and TWEED shall not steal, but the *Times may steal*, and ought to keep what it can get! There is Radical honor and justice for you! If the *Times* has got property of the city of New York that does not belong to that paper, let Mayor HALL cause the plunder to be returned to the owner, and honest men, every where, will say that there is *justice*—not "*revenge*!"

THE EVANS DEFALCATION.

The *Patriot* intimates that there is a very strong anxiety on the part of the CAMERON wing of the Radical party in this State to clear Auditor General HARTRANFT of all connection with the EVANS defalcation. There are several points connected with it, however, that make this rather a difficult undertaking.

In the year 1867, when a Radical Legislature passed the improper and extraordinary law, providing for the appointment of the Special Agent, Gen. HARTRANFT was in office. He has, in appearance at least, exercised the functions of the office from that to the present time. It was his official duty to have a knowledge of the existence of this law, and from the the fact that its phraseology extended the limit of *per centum* to ten per cent. he could not help but knowing that it was an immense job set up by his party to make money.

Again Gen. HARTRANFT could not be ignorant of the fact that EVANS had been appointed as Special Agent. It was a part and parcel of his official duties to examine the bond filed in the State Department, in which he would have seen that EVANS obligated himself to make semi-annual reports to the Auditor General and to the State Treasurer.

That he was well informed as to this whole matter from beginning to end—that he knew his duties and the duties and obligations of the Special Agent, will hardly be denied by any one, certainly not by Gen HARTRANFT himself. At all events until he disclaims that he knew what his duties were, it must be taken for granted that he understood them, and fully understood all the details in connection with EVANS' appointment.

Was it not Gen. HARTRANFT'S duty, just as soon as EVANS failed to make his semi-annual report to enquire into the matter, and ascertain the cause of the Agent's neglect to comply with his obligations, a non-compliance with which ought have aroused the suspicions of an officer of ordinary vigilance.

It seems, however, that not only at the expiration of the first six months when the first report should have been made, but at the expiration of every succeeding six months for four years the Agent failed to make his report and the Auditor General failed to demand of him a fulfilment of his obligations. He remained silent and indifferent to the doings of the Agent who was intrusted with the handling of several millions of dollars belonging to the State.

It is impossible that Gen. HARTRANFT should have been wholly ignorant of his duties, and knowing them, and permitting EVANS to embezzle nearly half a million of dollars, connects him so far as official appearances go, with the transaction. Now let him come to the front and tell the public whether he was ignorant of his duties, or knowing, failed to discharge them.

A speedy and thorough investigation of the matter should be had. We make no specific charges against persons, but we do say that others beside EVANS had a hand in this theft, and that the money was stolen for a purpose—was invested as a capital to return a still greater harvest of robbery. How much of it was used to corrupt the election and carry the State for the Radical party? Who has profited by it, and in what manner has the investment yielded returns?

WE do not half like the dark and devious ways of the Radical press towards the indomitable but self-sacrificing DILWORTH. None but the *Gazette* has given due and proper notice of his "new departure!" We have given the matter what publicity we could, but the stiff-necked Radicals don't read THE POST half as much as they ought to do. If they did, how much better they would soon become! We now ask the *Commercial* and the *Chronicle* and the *Dispatch* and the *Leader* and the Radical German papers to notify every body that although Mr. DILWORTH was nominated by the Young Christians and abstinence men solely and entirely, his organ the *Gazette* is authorized to say that he is diametrically "*opposite*"—that is FORNENST—the "fanatical temperance men," and that he is in favor of licensing nice places where pure drinks "can be had, by any man who needs" a drink, or "THINKS HE NEEDS it" can be supplied. *Will* the Radical papers give notice?

BUTLER pleads to be made Governor of Massachusetts, because he is a poor Protestant orphan.

Jersey Colored Men Repudiating Grant.

A large party of Jersey colored men from Jersey City, Patterson, Passaic, Hackensack, Lodi, and other places, enjoyed a picnic in Frogtown, and in the evening organized a mass meeting. Mr. Scudder, of Lodi was one of the speakers. He said that the colored men elected Grant, and it was time for the white folks to do the fair thing and vote for a colored President. The jug-handled arrangement of last year was played out altogether. He maintained that Dominic James Andrews, of the Lodo colored church, was a better man and a greater statesman than Grant, and that Andrews ought to be nominated for President by the colored men of the United States, with Benjamin Williams for Vice President. Mr. W. is from Virginia, and could carry the South. He is a colored oysterman, who travels between Virginia and New York. These sentiments were enthusiastically received, and the following ticket was unanimously adopted:

Colored Republicans' Anti-Grant Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES ANDREWS, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, of Virginia.

Show Them This!

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS FROM RADICAL SOURCES.

Cut This Out and Carry in Your Vest Pocket so it can Easily be Referred to.

The following extracts we take from RADICAL speeches and newspapers. They form an excellent electioneering document.

Packing the Supreme Court.

"The reversion of the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the legal tender act gives me serious thoughts as to what is to become of the authority of our courts, if the practice obtains of packing the highest tribunal of justice."—*From Hon. Carl Schurz's Chicago Speech.*

The President and His Relations.

"In our judgment this drove of relatives of the President and the family fattening, in public places, is an evil spectacle. The general sentiment is that it is at least in shameful taste. Republican orators and editors, as a rule, make excuses for the President about this business, but they do it with hesitancy and shamefacedness. They usually claim that it is a mere weakness of a man who has done so much for his country that he is entitled to a few frailties. The example of the Chief Magistrate is, however, doing mischief. *Our public places are full of families. Drunken sons and stupid brothers-in-law and worthless cousins* abound in the Federal officers throughout the land, and greatly demoralize the public service."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"President Grant has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law by the dozen at the public crib, and the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim; "A trifle! who will find fault with him for that?" He who feel the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced at a traitor, whose heart must be full of black designs. O ho! these are no trifles! The cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may be officers no worse than others, but when he puts them to the public crib, the Chief of State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible, that in his opinion a public office may be used for the selfish end to make out of it what can be made, and who will wonder when those subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made?"—*From Hon. Carl Schurz's," Chicago Speech.*

The Shameless Administration of President Grant.

"Never before in the history of the United States was there an Administration so utterly shameless as that of Gen. Grant. Never before were the public conscience and the public sense of decency so ignominiously insulted. Never before had we a President so indifferent to right and wrong that he could appoint a convicted bribe taker to high office under his Administration, and not only keep him in power after his true character had been revealed, but promote him to other places of distinction where he could gain still greater riches by similar acts of venality and fraud."—*N Y. Sun.*

Grant and the Bayonet Law.

"I supported General Grant solely to finish up reconstruction by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. This done, I was done with him. Nearly my whole active life has been devoted to establishing the anti-slavery principles now engrafted upon the Constitution. The victory being won, I have no taste for scouring the field to rifle the slain! The slavery controversy is ended, and the Republicans will find that they cannot construct a Presidential platform out of debris of a demolished rebellion, nor elevate the negroes into undue prominence on the points of Federal bayonets."—*H. B. Stanton.*

"Is it possible we are to be put down by the Government we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner this Government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins the better."—*Negro Senator Pinchbeck of Louisiana.*

"Let Grant, then, and the "Military Ring," retire into their proper sphere, and let the Government come into the hands of statesman who know what they are doing. I speak plainly upon these subjects, because I believe that the attempt again to impose Grant upon the country will be fatal to the Republican party, if not *ruinous to the Republic.*—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"You can't govern this people with the bayonet. Whenever it comes to that, the Republic is a failure, and we had better confess it. Better have fifty fights at the polls than to have the bayonet there."—*Governor Geary.*

Grant's Bayonets at New Orleans.

"The outrage at New Orleans, whereby United States troops were employed against the delegates favoring that blatant demagogue, Governor Warmouth, deserves the prompt attention of the administration, and the summary punishment of all the federal officials responsible for the disgraceful transaction."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is such an infamous case as never before happened on this continent, and such an example should be made of the participants that it should be the last one."—*Chicago Post.*

The San Domingo Business—Grant Violating the Constitution of our Country.

The following extracts are from the Chicago speech of Hon. Carl Schurz:

"The Constitution has been violated in one of its most vital principles, and nothing in any degree to be compared with this act of usurpation has ever happened in the whole history of this republic."

"Only look at it. The power to declare war is by the Constitution delegated to Congress, and not to the President, and this for the simple reason that the peace of the country should not be the foot-ball of a single individual's ambition, and that war, with its sacrifices and misery, should not be entailed upon the people except by the action of the representives of the people."

"*I shall not cease to strive that this precedent may be annulled by the proper authority as long as I have a voice to speak or a pen to write, I cannot, I shall not endorse a violation of the Constitution in its most vital part by supporting, under any circumstances, the candidacy for re-election of the President who perpetrated it.* Vituperation and calumny may be heaped upon me. I am conscious of a good purpose, and, cannot but be inflexible. And if I stood solitary and alone, I would not cease to sound the signal of danger, deeply convinced as I am that future events will justify my warning."

Grant Will Not Die a Poor Man.

"Jefferson died poor, and Monroe was indebted to charity for the stone that bore his epitaph. To think of *our* President dying poor! Let the admirers of Grant rest assured that no such calamity awaits his final exit, if it can be averted by the laying in of a large supply of lands, tenements, houses, bonds, stocks, plate, horses, carriages, and other valuables, the gifts of grateful officeholders, and of hungry expectants who await his re-election to thrust their hands into the treasury."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The "Harmony" in Radical Ranks.

"There seems to be as little hope of uniting the party as ever, and the Republican voters will still be misrepresented by the hunters of the organization. The old fight of Conkling against Fenton, of the office-holders against those who hold office, is as irreconcilable as ever. No principle is involved; the efforts of both are confined to the struggle for patronage and for revenge, and the whole party suffers by the narrow aims of a few active and aspiring men who care nothing for political principle.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"There is a row in the Republican party in California. The President's brother-in-law there is unable to settle it. There is another row among the Republicans of Wisconsin. The Federal officeholders there are accused of being disturbers of the peace. The row in Alabama between the Federal officeholders and the rest of the party is in full blast. The situation in Louisiana is certainly not happy. The presence of United States bayonets at a Republican convention does not look healthy. There is a profound fued in Pennsylvania, and Cameron is as helpless as Borie. There is a disturbance in Massachusetts. Missouri and New York have been thrown away. Half a dozen Southern States are thoroughly in the power of the Democracy. And still feeble minded persons are telling us that the Republican party has no alternative but to run the Grant family for all the offices now in their possession."—*Cincinnati Commercial*

"If the Republican party does not wish to diminish its majority in the Legislature it is high time that something was done to get such candidates as Messrs. Duffy, Lamon, Griffith and Albright out of the way."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The Mammouth Steal.

"A tempest in a tea-pot" * * * The Governor appointed Mr. George O. Evans who undertook the *herculean task* with, zeal and ability."—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

"The supposed defalcation of Evans is no defalcation at all."—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

"The best and most efficacious answer to the *unfounded, unjust and criminal* allegations are that George O. Evans is even now at Harrisburg trying to settle all claims the State may have against him." *Phila. Inquirer.*

"There is evidently much uneasiness in Pennsylvania respecting the alleged irregularities in the official conduct of Mr. George O. Evans, Special Agent of the State 'to collect the disallowed and suspended' claims against the General Government."—*N. Y Times.*

From the best information I can gather, I believe that the whole affair is inextricably mixed. McClure blames Geary; Geary blames Mackey; Mackey blames Brewster; Brewster blames Hartranft; Hartranft blames Jordan; Jordan blames Russell; Russell blames Smull, and Smull blames the dog, and the proper accountability cannot be determined. The more I have investigated it, the more of an abyss it seems to open, and all I can now state with positive mathematical certainty is, that some $300,000 is scattered around somewhere; that I have not got any part of it, and—"that's what's the matter" for you know how it is yourself."—*Cor. Phila. Sunday Times.*

"The probabilities are that several of the leading State functionaries have been using this money for purposes of speculation. The discovery will seriously impair the probabilities of a Republican victory in the October election, and it is said to be the precursor of *two other gigantic frauds soon to be made known in the Tariff State.* The Republican ticket nominated in Philadelphia is one of the most corrupt and mendacious ever put forward by either party, yet it is supported by two-thirds of the presses which began by denouncing it."—*Wash. Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Our Prospects.

"The Democrats seem to have the best prospect for carrying Pennsylvania."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MR. JOHN A. WALSH, one of the gentlemen whose characters were so darkly depicted by Gov. WARMOTH, in his late speech at New Orleans has issued a card the following extract from which goes to show that Mr. WALSH'S standard of virtue: is not high, whatever may be his veracity: "Mr. WARMOTH states in his speech delivered at Turner's hall, of date of Aug. 10, that I offered him $50,000 cash if he would sign the bill known as the "Nicolson Pavement bill" and that he refused the same. His excellency, in the excitement, no doubt, of the moment, omitted to state the whole matter as it occurred, and in order to place the subject in a proper light, I will go on to relate the facts in the premises. The Governor was of the opinion that his signature to the bill, considering the large profits, was worth $75,000 to me and a promise to pay him the further sum of two and a half per cent of the net profits. In this we differed, and hence his excellency's refusal.

THE carpet-baggers have taken the alarm in Charleston, and the "Government," with a provident care for the imported officeholders who sit at the receipt of customs, has intimated a patriotic purpose to suspend operations during the presence of the fever. The tidings were received with joy, as the *News* of that city informs us:

A telegraph from Washington brings the (we doubt not) welcome tidings that the government will authorize the suspension of duties at the Custom-house until the danger has blown over. The fact that the building is in the most feverish quarter, together with the circumstance that the employes are mostly strangers to our climate would seem to render this but a prudent step.

BIRDS in their little nests agree, but the irrepressible Republicans in the little State of New Jersey don't. The Philadelphia *Press* says the struggle for the nomination for Governor "is one of the bitterest in the political history of that State—too bitter and too closely contested in fact to result in anything else than injury to the party."

WANTED—One good substantial reason why the Republican party should renominate Gen. GRANT.

P. S.—Reducing the debt seventy-five thousand billions in half a year is played out. The people did that.—*Chicago Republican, Rad.*

NO MORE.

No more—it is a harp's low tone
Whispering of light and pleasures gone;
No more—it is a broken lute,
A fading flower, with blighted root.

No more—it is a murmuring rill
Whose waves will soon be hushed—be still—
But while they run keep chanting low,
The hymn of all things here below.

No more—it is a severed chord;
The breaking of a plighted word;
An echo of the pulse's beat,
Ere quiet are its hastening feet.

No more—it is a shadow fled;
A haunting thought of loved and dead;
A cloud that hovers over earth;
A discord in each song of mirth.

No more—it is a passing bell,
Of youth, and love, and life the knell;
A cypress wreath a pall, a bier—
The end of human hope and fear.

Pope Pius Declines to be Called "The Great."

[From the World correspondent.]

ROME, August 12,—The following touching and interesting letter from his Holiness to the ex-Senator of Rome, Marchese Cavalietti, has just been made public, and I hastened to forward it to your columns. In my last communication I had occasion to mention the fact that a throne of gold was considered a suitable offering to Pius "the Great" on the completion of and surpassing the years of the pontificate of St. Peter, that a committee had been formed for the purpose of collecting the necessary sum, and that the costly gift was to be ready at latest by St. Peter's fete-day next year, 29th June, 1872.

Very dear Marquis and son in Jesus Christ:

The manifold proofs of affection that reach me daily from all portions of the Catholic world produce in me liveliest emotion, and compel me to the sincerest gratitude, which I seek to gratify with prayers on behalf of the innumerable children of the Church, for whom every week I offer up the sacrifice of infinite value—that, namely, of the Holy Mass; the which, in compliance with the general desire, I shall likewise, God willing, on the 23d of the present month, apply to beseech from him the liberation of this our beloved Italy from the many evils that daily oppress her more and more. I was lately much surprised, my dearest son in Jesus Christ, ever so truly affectionate towards this Holy See—I was, I say, surprised by the news you communicated to me, namely, that two new and entirely unexpected proofs of filial love were about to be displayed towards me by good Catholics—the offering of a pontifical throne of gold and the addition of the title of "the Great," to the name of Pius Ninth. With my heart upon my lips, and with the sincerity as a father tenderly attached to his children in the Lord, I will reply in regard to each of these two offerings. As to the precious gift of the chair of gold, it immediately presented itself to my mind that it would be far better to employ the sum obtained by Catholic oblations in the buying off from conscription those of the clerical students who may be compelled by a law iniquitous and unprecedented to enter the military service. The clergy form the golden throne that supports the Church, and it is for that very reason that the efforts of existing rulers are chiefly directed against them, by means of spoliation and persecution, and above all by seeking to render the vocation to the sanctuary more and more difficult, so as to render more rare the members of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, in order that the latter, daily decimated by death and bitter trials, may experience continual vacancies that cannot be lifted up, to the extreme detriment of the Church of Christ.

It would seem that the present rulers had assumed the obligation of destroying all things and especially those that have reference to Religion and the Church. And while they are eloquent in praises of, and provisions for ecclesiastics disobedient to their bishops or apostate to the faith, they persist in an infernal system of hostility towards the far greater number of the truly worthy, because they are inimical to the doctrines of the persecutors and to their unchristian sentiments. But let these blind rulers rush on the way to perdition, since wilfully deaf to the first outeries of conscience and become scoffers in order to ridicule the wholesome doctrine laid before their eyes, they are hurrying down that steep that must conduct them to the profound abyss below. As to the other intention that, namely, of adding the title of "Great" to our name, the words of the Divine Redeemer occur to my mind. He was journeying through the various districts of Judea under his assumed mortal nature, and some one admiring his divine addressed him as "Good Master." But Jesus instantly replied, "Why callest thou me good. God alone is good." If, then, Christ, looking upon himself as man, declared God alone to be good, how much the more should his unworthy vicar say that God only is great? Great from the favors he concedes this his vicar; great for the support he accords to his church; great for the infinite patience shown towards his enemies; great for the rewards he prepares for all those who quit the path of sin to apply themselves to the work of repentance; great for the rigorous justice with which he will punish all unbelievers and obstinate enemies of his church. Having said which, I feel it necessary yet further to dwell upon and confirm what I have above alluded to, that in the application of the money which may be collected, not for the throne, but for the release of the young clergy; and in the second place my desire that my name should remain as heretofore, and that all men should remain as heretofore, and that all men should repeat to the glory of God *"Magnus Dominus et laudabilis nimis."* This is the wish your father makes known to his most dear children, while renewing his assurances of love and gratitude towards them. It is quite true that this title was bestowed on three truly great pontiffs, but it was conferred after their death, when the minds of men were more lucid and composed than during their lifetime. Let these, then, remain great in the counts and in the hearts of all, while I with my whole heart import to you, to your family, and to all good Catholics, the apostolic benediction.

PIUS P. P. IX.

From the Vatican, 8th August, 1861.

A NEGRO has the reputation of being a natural thief. He has also acquired the art of lying to perfection. Both these traits of character were exemplified in New Orleans a few days ago in this wise: A negro was arrested for breaking into a house and stealing a pair of pants and a jug of brandy. He was seen by the occupant of the house and fired at. When brought up for examination he denied having in the house at all. But when confronted with the witness he remembered that "Jim," a friend of his, was going to a ball and got him to go to his house and get the pants and the keg of brandy in the back-room. If the front door and gate were locked, he was to go round to an alley and jump over the fence and climb in the window; that his master wouldn't trouble him and all that sort of thing. But notwithstanding his ingenuity in lying, he was sent up for burglary.

A Baby Show.

[Nevada City (Cal.) Cor. of Sacramento Union.]

Walking quietly along Broad street last Wesday evening, I became aware of an unusual excitement. Small boys, large men, curious women and slouchy Chinamen clustered thickly along the sidewalks all gazing expectantly toward the head of the street. Presently a sort of procession made its appearance in the distance. A band of diminutive hoodlums, exceedingly ragged, vociferous and dirty, accompanied the procession, beside themselves with delight and sadly marring the artistic beauty of the affair. Shouts of applause rent the air mingled with such lesser exclamations as these: "Hooray for the youngsters! Oh! the dear, sweet little darlings. Bet your life. Ain,t they lovely? Heap catch 'em young un, me shabee, you bet! How's that for high? Bully for us? Sakes alive! Hear 'em squall." I stood for some time uncertain whether to stand or fly, until a man who who knew what it all meant kindly informed me that I wouldn't get hurt if I kept cool, and didn't write anything about the affair to the Sacramento Union—that the procession was only a method devised by some ladies of showing the people of the town what kind of babies they had in their midst. The procession passed down Commercial and Main Streets, turned the block and came up Broad street again. I took my stand in front of the National Hotel as it passed for the last time, and took notes. There was a line of carriages drawn by little girls, and supported at the back by still smaller feminines. In the carriages were babies—lots of them—dressed to kill; fat, dimpled, chubby little innocents, and withal, as pretty as babies are in the habit of getting to be. Handsome and bewitching grown-up girls accompanied the procession, kept in countenance by benignant matrons. No prettier or more inspiring sight could have been desired, and so everybody seemed to think. More men came and stared. More little hoodlums hooted and yelled. More handsome girls got on the sidewalks and said "Oh, my!" Matrons looked benignly at their husbands; husbands looked tenderly at their wives, and scornfully and derisively at bashful young men. Bashful young men felt very badly because the handsome girls would look at them—oh! so tenderly and reproachfully—and wanted to sink down out of sight through knot-holes and cracks in the sidewalk, but not being quite able to make the rifle, rushed off to saloons, and soothed their wounded feelings with brandy straights and cigars, pondering meanwhile projects of daring ambition, until grim determination and a resolve to do or die became visible in all their countenances. Altogether it was a great occasion, and the baby-show a success in every way.

Women's Dress.

Harriet N. Austin, M. D., of Our Home, at Dansville, N. Y., says:

It is terrible the hardships which women suffer on account of the style of dress which they are almost forced to wear and some of them feel it to be so. every woman who does feel it should assert her right so far, at least, as to wear in her home a costume in which she can work or rest, stand up, sit down; or lie down, wash or sew, cook or make beds, go up chamber or down celler, without hindrance or obstruction. We, the women of our home, are determined that we will not be subjected to the impositions of fashion or custom in this regard, and we have invented a style of dress, which we call the American costume, and in the wearing of which we experience immeasurable comfort and satisfaction. It so commends itself to the judgement and good sense of the women who come to us as patients that it is adopted by them in very large measure, and the opportunity to wear it in peace they prize as one of the greatest blessings of the institution. The object of this costume is to afford complete protection to every part of the body, while the free, natural action of no muscle or organ is interfered with. The costume is fitted nicely, but so easy about the chest and shoulders that the arms can be used freely, the lungs expanded, and the ribs thrown out to the fullest extent without restriction; the stomach is free from pressure, all heavy, heating underskirts are dispensed with, and bands of under-garments removed, skirts and drawers being supported by suspenders or buttoning to well-fitting, complete under-suit. The skirts are short, and the lower limbs are clothed with pantaloons or trousers.

COMBAT WITH A SNAKE.

Battle with a Python in Oswego Co., N. Y.—Narrow Escape from a Terrible Death.

A son of the Baldwinsville snake has been frightening the people of Gilbert Mills, Oswego county. One man named Darley Dillon had a fight with the monster, for such it proved to be, measuring ten feet five and one-half inches in length. The story of the snake's capture is this, told by the Fulton Gazette:

Last Sunday evening, as Mr. Darley Dillson was returning home from a visit, he discovered the reptile on a log at the edge of the pond. Carley made for it, and as no stones or clubs were near, he seized the snake by the tail and endeavored to thrash its head against a log, but it quickly wound itself around a stump and began to pull on Darley, who had all he could do to keep his hold, but he would not let go; he had a grudge against the snake. Lately he had lost a valuable buck, and the "varmint" might know something about it, and besides Darley was grit to the backbone. He thought of calling for help, but it was Sunday night and he knew folks would think he had been somewhere, and so he held on, waiting for something to turn up. He did not have to wait long, for the snake had decided on aggressive movements and quickly uncoiling himself made for Darley, who succeeded in seizing it by the head, but could not prevent it from winding itself around him.

Now the struggle began in earnest, both evidently knowing that it was "woe to the vanquished." Darley had all he could do to hold the monster's head, and was momentarily tightening its coils about him. At last he grew faint and fell to the ground, and had just given up all hopes of life whe he discovered the sawyer's axe near him; hope nerved his relaxing muscles, and releasing one hand he seized the axe, and before the snake could enter a protest severed its head from its body, and then, exhasted by fear and exertion, sank to the ground in a swoon. The next morning he was discovered by the sawyer, who with the aid of the neighbors carried him home. Medical aid was immediately procured. He is now comfortable, and in a fair way of recovery, though it will doubtless be some time before he fully recovers from the severe shock that his nerves have received.

The snake is on exhibition at the saltworks. It measures ten feet five and one-half inches in length, and three and one-half inches in diameter.

MRS. A. T. STEWART, in answer to a friend who asked her why she dressed so plainly, replied, "I can do so." One of the advantages of being rich, you see.

BLACKBERRIES.

The trees were flushed with red and gold,
As, in the warm September weather,
Among the country lanes we strolled,
And picked the blackberries together.

Standing among the russet-brown
And withered leaves that hid the roots,
I pulled the bramble branches down,
And watched her black and eat the fruits.

With tender, purple finger-tips,
That shunned the thorns with dainty skill,
She put them to her pouted lips,
And laughed and jooked more pretty still.

Her ringing tones awoke the air
To joyful echoes as she passed;
Each opening prospect seemed more fair,
Each lane more tempting than the last.

And even now, when strolling through
The by-ways hedged with bush and bramble,
I pull a blackberry or two
In memory of that far-off ramble

PRIZE POETRY

The result of the first prize given for the poetry by a board of education is the following scholastic production:

"I had a dreme—
I thought I was alone, alone;
Oh it did seme
So sad, away from home, from home!

"My head upon my hand
I lent, I lent;
My eyes upon the sand
I bent, I bent.

"I thort of other dase,
And things, and things;
Of happy, childish plase,
And strings, and strings."

The Rothschild Centennial.

[From the Jewish Messenger.]

This is an age of centenary celebrations. Many men that have distinguished themselves in art and science were born one hundred years ago, and a grateful posterity deem it but right to commemorate their hundredth birthday. The Scott festivities have ended; Robert Burns was remembered in 1859; Beethoven last year; Shakespeare had his tercentenary seven years ago; in five years hence the one hundredth birthday of our "free and independent" nation will be brilliantly observed, and there is now looming up before us a celebration which will interest the whole world, and, if not commemorated by statues, processions, and banquets, will yet form an important event in commercial and financial history.

Late in 1771, Meyer Anselm Rothschild opened his little banking house in Frankfort. Shrewdness, industry, economy and integrity made his ventures lucrative—his business gradually increased. The story of the Landgrave of Hesse, who entrusted to his keeping £250,000 during the war, and which Rothschild invested so luckily that he made his own fortune, while he was so enabled to return the sum in full to his patron, is well known. From that event the house grew famous. The Emperor of Austria gave titles of distinction to all the male members of the family—branch establishments were opened in London, Paris, Naples, and Vienna, and the Rothschilds became recognized as a power in the world. Their word was law. Kings and emperors were at their call. If a government was at the verge of financial dissolution, the Rothschilds alone could save it. If an investment was to be assured as a grand success, the Rothschilds must place in the market. Connected with every city in the globe, having steam, telegraph, mercurial messengers at command, the confidence of the world, the trusted bankers of millions—the Rothschilds are supreme in finance.

We are not informed what will be the ceremonials, whether simultaneous rejoicings are to take place in the various cities where they have their establishments whether the occasion will be signalized by a grand venture that will eclipse all their former doings, or whether a simple family reunion will mark an interesting event. Whatever takes place, the world will regard it as befitting so memorable a day, and will pray for the continued welfare of the now venerable firm.

The third generation of the Rothschilds are on the wane. Men and woman past their prime, they are teaching their children the simple lessons of their lives—unity and integrity, intelligence and family concord. A hundred years of success have demonstrated "how good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Blessed with more than princely fortunes, the Rothschilds all lead in benevolence. In some instances, establishing hospitals, asylums, and colleges at their sole expense, their purse is always lavish at every call of genuine distress. The world admires them for their shrewdness and success; Israel is proud of them as religeous, God fearing Jews, whose hearts are keenly alive to the cries of suffering humanity.

Aaron Burr.

Few people are aware that Aaron Burr has a son living in Ohio, but such is the fact. His mother was Miss Catharine ——, at that time (1800) a well known Washington belle, who fell beneath the blandishments of the Vice President. She was noted for her beauty, refinement and wit, and after her ruin fled mysteriously to Philadelphia. Her sudden disappearance from the gay capital created a great deal of talk; and after that event she was dead to all the world save her titled destroyer and her son. The correspondent of the Miami County Democrat, who reveals the existence of this son, saw his father out twice—once after his acquittal before the Supreme Court of the United States, at Richmond, when he was tried for treason, the second and last time in the latter part of 1835, in New York. He was then aged, bowed to the earth with the great weight of four score years and a broken heart. Disease also racked his frame. Thirty years before his daughter had sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, to meet him, but the vessel in which she embarked was never heard from and the blow nearly crushed Burr's life. "Sir," said the old man, "although the blood of Aaron Burr runs through my veins, I detest it. He conspired against the best government on the face of God's footstool, and I am the offspring of a traitor. I tried to redeem my birth by fighting for my country in the Florida war; but the odium rankles in my heart, and little does the government suspect that it pays a pension to the son of Aaron Burr." When I asked him if I might publish his existence he said: "Yes, it will do me no harm, but for Heaven's sake point out my place of retirement to the gaping world. Stigmatize my father as you please; but speak kindly, I pray the of my gentle and erring mother, who is in Heaven waiting for her son. I am on the borders of three score and ten," he continued, with moistening eyes. "I want to cross the river where the stain of ancestry will never corrode a name." I have not mentioned the old man's name. Without his consent it never passes my lips.

ALTHOUGH fashionable brides reject the fashion of exhibiting bridal presents, it is currently reported that they will continue to accept offerings of the kind for a few seasons yet.

Romantic Marriages in New Hampshire.

Of the preliminaries of a marriage about to be celebrated in Exeter, N. H., a correspondent of the Boston Traveller gossips thus:

"Some months ago, a gentleman residing in Illinois, wrote to an official in the youngest city in New England, stating that he was desirous of procuring a wife; that he had heard so much of the excellence of the daughters of the Bay State, he was fully persuaded they would make the best of wives, and he requested the names of a few Haverhill ladies. The official satisfied of the good standing of his correspondent, promptly forwarded to him the names of a few ladies, to each of whom the would be Benidict despatched a letter, requesting an answer, with a view to further correspondence if mutually agreeable. One of the answers he received was from a native and resident of this town, who at that time was in Haverhill teaching the young idea how to shoot. Hers was a well-worded strait forward epistle, and the recipient was at once impressed with the intelligence and good sense manifested by the writer. A correspondence ensued, which as it progressed served to strengthen the favorable opinion each had formed of the other; photographs were exchanged, and, to make a long story short, an engagement of marriage was entered into, and the gentleman is expected here shortly, when he will return to his Western home with his singularly won bride. The lady is well educated, of spotless reputation, and posesses the necessary qualifications to make happy the home of her husband, who is a gentleman of integrity, culture and wealth, and well provided with the goods of the world. He is largely engaged in mercantile pursuits.

But this is not a solitary instance of an Exeter lady contracting marriage under such romantic circumstances A few years ago one of our factory operatives was recommended to a gentleman residing in San Francisco as a person likely to make him a good wife, by a mutual friend. He wrote to her, a correspondence was opened, cartes de visite were exchanged, and in a short time they were betrothed. Being unable conveniently to leave his business to come here, the gentleman sent his fiancee a check for $500, with which she procured a bridal outfit, and started alone for San Francisco to marry the man she had never yet seen. Their nuptials were celebrated soon after her arrival, and the union has proved a most felicitous one."

The Switches that are Worn by Our Belles.

[From the Boston Bulletin.]

The first switches were made in Central Falls, Rhode Island, by a workman in one of the flax mills. For a long time all that were used—the number of which at first were quite small—were made here. Afterwards a firm in Providence commenced the manufacture, under the style of the Japan Switch Company, manufacturing largely. The price then was from $7 to $9, realizing a large profit to the manufacturer. Switches that then retailed at $1 50 to $2, are now sold at twenty-five to thirty-seven cents. Several parties started in this city employ from ten to forty men each. Some idea of the amount manufactured can be found from the experience of the largest of our city manufacturers, employing forty men hackling and finishing the jute, and fifty or sixty girls in the manufacture of chignons, using ten bales, of three hundred pounds each, and three thousand pounds of hair per day.

The above firm used over 600 bales (180,000 pounds) in less than three months, at times producing 350 dozen per day of switches alone. A great outcry has been made against this material on the score of insect inhabitants, and especially in the State of Maine the prejudice was so strong that they could not be sold at all. But not an insect was ever discovered by this firm, and the jute is as clean, or more so, than human hair in the course of manufacture.

There are also many switches made of fine glazed cotton thread, also of silk dyed without washing out the gum, which gives it the nearest resemblance to hair of any article used. Much of this hair silk is woven the same as ribbons, and afterwards braided like wool into chignons. Jute, in a great measure superceded this article, owing to its extreme cheapness. At one time during last summer the stock in market was almost entirely used up from immense quantities used for this purpose, causing it to advance nearly fifty per cent. in price.

The Uses of Prosperity.

Those who have risen to prosperity by steady industry and sagacity in obtaining money seldom part with that universally esteemed and valuable ruler of destiny without securing to themselves some fully adequate or superior reward for the so-called gift, which, in nine cases out of ten, is grudgingly bestowed, and which will in time call for its pound of flesh near the heart.

Prosperity proves a blessing or a curse to ourselves in proportion to the means by which it has been secured and the manner in which it is employed. Some men rise with the occasion. If their wealth increases, liberality expands their hearts and the stream of their beneficence flows outward to deserving objects. Others become contracted and cramped by the desire for still greater gain; the more they accumulate the more thirsty do they grow for gold, and this consuming and devouring greed makes them ineffably mean in small things, while in more important matters their show of liberality and generosity is but a quicksand or a mirage, which cheats the unwary and substitutes bitter disgust for gratitude in the seeming recipients of their favor.

There are many cases of men who, having risen to affluence by hard and untiring industry, retain a strong feeling for those seeking to rise in the same way, and who are always ready to lend a helping hand to struggling merit. Such men, even if they are but few; cheer the hearts of many and stimulate the efforts of others who are cognizant of their liberality. Were there more of them in high places (wealth being regarded as the criterion of elevation) swayed by this same generous and liberal spirit, how many tears would be wiped from the eyes of the oppressed; how gladly would they exchange a feeling of injured pride and repulsive suspicion for one of unmingled admiration and gratitude, only ceasing with their lives.—Phila. Record.

THE authorities of Wilmington, N. C., have announced that no person arriving directly from Charleston during the prevalence of the yellow fever will be allowed to stop within the corporate limits of that city, and that no person who visits Charleston from that city will be allowed to return during the continuance of the fever. And on Sunday the Mayor sent a letter to the pastors of the several churches, in which he said that he had been officially informed by the Mayor of Charleston that yellow fever is prevalent in that city and has become epidemic, and, believing in an overruling Providence that governs all things, he requested them to ask their congregations to unite in prayer to Almighty God that their own city might be spared the ravages of this terrible disease.

TO AN AUTUMN LEAF.

BY GEORGE L. CATLIN.

The buds of spring, their beauties coyly hiding
From stranger eye,
Breathe not to us, as thou, the sweet, sad chiding
That all must die!

The summer wild-flower, blooming for some finder
Whom chance may send,
Hath not, with all its bloom, thy still reminder
That life must end!

Thus, neither beauteous buds, nor flowers, giving
Their perfumes rare
To us, who cannot always here be living,
Are half so fair.

As thou, bright leaf, which, wafted from a distance,
Hast hither flown:
For, in the story of thy brief existence,
We read our own.

JOHN G. SAXE borrowed a candle of a beautiful young lady at Saratoga the other night. The next morning she found under her door these lines:

"You gave me a candle; I give you my thanks,
And add as a compliment justly your due—
There is not a girl in these feminine ranks
Who could, if she would, hold a candle to you."

An Army of Insects Drop their Wings and go into Ground.

A South Sanapee, N. H., correspondent of the Manchester Mirror relates the following singular occurrence: About six o'clock on Monday afternoon, 28th ult., as Mr. Asabel Lear and Mr. C. A. Maxfield were going to their work, they heard a strange buzzing noise in the air, and upon looking up they saw a cloud of singular looking insects. Their wings came off, and they fell to the ground in such numbers as to completely cover it. As soon as they fell they began to dig holes as large as a Faber's No. 2 pencil, and disappear. Their wings looked like scales, and upon blowing on the ground, flew like dust. The insect resembled the ant in some respects. Its body was divided into three parts, its head, its corslet—which was very small and round—and its abdomen, which was as broad as long, and altogether larger than the ant. They possessed great strength, digging into the hard pan and removing pebbles several times their size with rapidity which was truly astonishing. Their bite or sting was as poisonous as a wasp's. A number of people were called to examine the insects, but no one ever saw the like before. We would like to have you or some of your numerous readers learned in entomology inform us through the columns of the Mirror what they are called, and from whence they came. Why did their wings come off? and do they belong to the order of hymenoptera? If so, what genus?

Wouldn't Ride in a "Dog Cart."

A Newport correspondent is responsible for the following:

"They tell an excellent story about a clever Boston Belle at Newport. She is, like many fashionable Bostonians, conceited, self-consious and self-esteemed. In conversation she appears to take infinite delight in asserting her knowledge, and corrects others frequently as to their grammatical language and mode of expression. She had oftentimes mortified a New York banker in company in this manner, and he, piqued and annoyed, determined to retaliate. One afternoon she was handed his card, upon which was written an invitation to ride with him in a new 'dog cart.' The invitation was graciously accepted, and at the appointed hour Miss.——, appeared on the hotel pizza, elaborately dressed for the ride on the beach. She was met by Mr.——, who apologized for the late arrival of his turnout. She waited full half an hour, and was just expressing impatience, when a miniature box wagon drawn by two dogs, with white harnesses, was led up to the door by a colored groom in handsome livery. 'This, madame,' said the gentleman, 'is my dog-cart, pray allow me to assist you in.' It is needless to say that Miss——declined and withdrew to her room in a great rage, followed by the audible titter of the numerous company assembled on the piazza."

The Explosion near Mobile.

The details of the explosion of the Ocean Wave, near Mobile, are very much like those of the Westfield (Staten Island ferryboat) disaster at New York. The Mobile Register says:

"The explosion was terrible, sending human beings and fragments of the wreck high into the air. Many who were uninjured jumped overboard in the excitement of the moment, and it is feared that some were drowned in this way."

A spectator says:

"Helpless women and children were the chief victims. I saw their bodies frightfully mutilated, torn, scalded; some struggling to the last, in the vain effort to escape from the overwhelming waters; some rescued only to prolong their sufferings only for a few hours. It is safe to estimate the number aboard at over two hundred. Very many of these were children, and many little hats and bonnets came ashore to tell the tale of the little victims beneath the waves. How many were lost, it is impossible to know."

The Track of the Cholera.

John C. Peters, M. D., in the New York Evening Post, says that the cholera which comes through Northern Persia and Central Asia generally originates at Hurdwar; that which travels up the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea almost invariably comes from Bombay. He shows how it has been carried from India to China, and worked its way through the interior, and by the Tartar caravans, into Russia. The tracks of the pest in 1831, and at the time of the Russian war, are traced. The latter was eastwardly from England to the Crimea. The cholera of 1832 forced its way from Canada along the St. Lawrence and the lakes, down the Mississippi to New Orleans; while the epidemic of 1848 and 1849 reached New Orleans first, and then traveled up the Ohio and Mississippi rivers toward the lakes and Canada. As regards the present cholera progress, the cable reports six fatal cases of Asiatic cholera in Paris for the week. This shows that the pestilence is making progress—slow to be sure, but still progress. The case reported in London turns out like the Greenwich street case in New York, to be cholera morbus only.

THE Crispin girls of Lynn held another meeting Saturday night, and formed themselves into a secret association, 500 strong, to resist the "oppressive demands" of employers. They have put the heels of their boots down to have things their own way hereafter, and have declared war—offensive and defensive—and who knows but now they are preparing a waxed end to hang the operators with.

A YOUNG wife in Detroit, Mich., was discovered, three days after her marriage, to be a victim of kleptomania. She confessed to her husband, what he had never suspected, though he had known her for years, that she could not resist the temptation to steal whatever was before her. Subsequently she disappeared and, it is feared, has committed suicide. She had even stolen many things of not the slightest value to her, such as empty cans and bottles.

VARIETIES.

MRS. MYRA GAINES has sold her $125,000 claim against New Orleans for $39,000.

A DETROIT saloon has a cartoon representing G. Washington in the act of drinking a glass of lager beer.

HAND-MADE lace, of all the industries of France, has suffered least by the war being chiefly carried on by women.

THE hop harvest in Northern New York is now in progress. Some two hundred girls left Syracuse on one day last week to engage in picking the crop.

TAKE away my first letter, I remain unchanged; take away my second letter, there is no apparent alteration in me; take away all my letters, and I still continue unaltered.—The letter-carrier.

A COTEMPORARY states that a lady sang at a concert who possessed "an extraordinary compass of voice;" for on the occasion referred to, "she sang two ducats for soprano and tenor."

IN Richmond, Va., many birds are said to be going blind, and every day dead birds are picked up in the streets, having been killed in their flight by striking against buildings or other obstructions.

MRS. STANTON energetically protests that she didn't ride through California on top of a mule, man fashion. On the contrary, quite the reverse. She had both feet on one side of the critter.

A YOUNG lady at the Ohio camp-meeting asked the prayers of the assembly because she could not set her eyes upon a certain young man in her neighborhood without feeling as though she must hug him to death.

"HOW to keep down the family," is the subject chosen by a "beautiful Indiana lady of 25" for her lecturing tour the coming season. In courtesy we are bound to believe she knows whereof she speaks—or, in the language of the slang proverb, she knows how it is herself.

A LITTLE girl in Sardinia, Erie County, who recently merely saw a mad dog killed, has since been attacked at intervals with symptoms very similar to those of hydrophobia, except that during the intervals she eats easily and drinks water as freely as ever. It is not thought that she has ever been bitten by a mad dog.

A NEGRO tied a white boy, thirteen years old, to a tree in the woods in Chesterfield, Va., on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and left him there until Friday noon, when he returned and released him, alive, threatening him with death if he exposed him. A violent storm raged a portion of the time.

A MASSACHUSETTS lady is in a quandary about the legality of Sunday marriages. She has been married twice, each time on Sunday. She sees her way clear by having the ceremony performed over, but for her life she can't study up a plan to have her two children, also born on Sunday, born over.

A MAN named Perry was brutally murdered at Vandalia, Ill., in 1840. All efforts to trace out the criminal proved futile, and the affair was almost forgotten; but a few days ago the postmaster at Vandalia received a letter from a man named Vans, dated at Cairo, Ill., confessing the murder. The pangs of conscience, he says, are his motive for his self-accusation.

IN Philadelphia some kind-hearted ladies have philanthropically formed a company to gather in all unfortunate dogs and take care of them until they can be provided with good homes. It is a sort of orphan dog asylum, dog's home or dog refuge. It is purely a charitable institution, and all donations to the fund of "fallen dogs" will be righteously appropriated.

DR. HUNTER, of Cleveland, has determined to secure the $100,000 offered by New York to the inventor of a canal-boat which shall do away with the necessity of using horses on canals. He has made a boat which is propelled by a plate of vulcanized rubber, which works on the principle of a fish's tail. It has been tested successfully at Buffalo, and will soon start with a cargo of coal for Rochester.

A CONTEMPORARY thus discourses of the "mysterious Livingstone:" "He is alive and well in the country west of Tanganyika. Precisely where Tanganyika is makes not the slightest difference; every other consideration is swallowed up in the glad tidings that Livingstone still lives. The suspicion that he was not born to die grows with every fresh announcement of his death; and if the Cable were to contradict to-morrow the joyful news of to-day, there is not a man or woman among us in full possession of his or her senses, who would be so rashly extravagant as to invest twenty-five cents in mourning for the dear departed."

ON the 15th of September Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, will be married to Mrs. Edgar of New Orleans, granddaughter of Daniel Webster. The bride-elect is the mother of three lovely children, and is a beautiful blonde of very youthful appearance. The groom is a handsome bachelor of 40—more or less—and a grandnephew of Napoleon I. The wedding will be strictly private, and take place at the residence of a Catholic priest of Newport. The wedding dress is already completed, and is a traveling costume of dark grey silk, with overdress of same color. Both parties represent immense wealth, Jerome Bonaparte being grandson and heir-prospective of Madame Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Md.

OHIO NEWS.

A NEGRO, named James Johnson announces himself as a candidate for the Coronership of Mahoning county.

A HOOK and Ladder tournament will probably take place in Marion on the 22d of September.

THE Northern Ohio Fair, at Cleveland, commences September 14th.

THE Holmes county *Farmer* vouches for a twenty-five foot snake that made its appearance in that county.

MASONIC statistics, officially prepared, show that there are 111 lodges in Ohio, with a membership of 24,087, of whom 2,272 were initiated last year.

THERE are 128 cases on the trial docket of the Carroll county Court of Common Pleas, for the term to commence September 4th.

THE twenty-first annual fair of the Tuscarawas county Agricultural Society will be held on the grounds at Canal Dover, Ohio, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1871.

A CAMP MEETING is in progress at Bucyrus. Visitors say it discounts the Urbana meeting.

THE Marion Hook and Ladder Company have challenged the Bucyrus Company to compete for the prize ladder secured by the latter at the Findlay tournament.

PREPARATIONS are being made to light the streets of Massillon with gas. Nearly a hundred gas posts are now being put in position.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. McCANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
ROBERT M. GIBSON,
JOHN MURRAY, Sr.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—JAMES IRVIN.
Second District—ROBERT LIDDELL.
Third District—ADAM REINEMAN,
WILLIAM HASLITT,
JOHN N. EWING,
MOSES P. WALSH.
PETER HABERMAN,
CONTROLLER—UZZIAH STEWART.
TREASURER—WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS HOLLAND.
ASS'T DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED KERR.
COMMISSIONERS—JACOB STUCKRATH, 3 years.
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM, 1 yr.
SURVEYOR—J. W. PATTERSON.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—HENRY INGRAM.

THE address of the Democratic State Central Committee, for the present, is

WM. A. WALLACE, Chm'n.
712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE TICKET nominated on Saturday is properly called the City Hall Ring Ticket.

THE *Dispatch* abuses the colored men because they saw fit to vote for those whom the *Dispatch* don't like. What next?

IT is charged that the State officials know very well where they can find EVANS, but they don't want to arrest him. Well, it does look a little that way.

THE *Dispatch* is still harping on New York. Why not come nearer home and tell us something about your Harrisburg friends and the cost of City Hall, in which our people are most interested?

THE Democratic National Executive Committee should not have repudiated the "Lost Cause" pamphlet, notwithstanding it was a forgery. The denial will invite a hundred other similar forgeries.

SINCE DR. GROSS was defeated because he was a German, we are desirous of knowing how the two Republican German papers propose to act. The fight was made, not against the man, but against the nationality. Will the Germans quietly pocket the insult?

THE Temperance men of Venango county met at Oil City Friday last, and nominated Mr. WALES FRENCH of Rouseville for Associate Judge. A compaign committee was also appointed with directions to issue an address. Where is PENNEL COOMBE?

THE Pittsburgh POST nominates George B. McClellan for the Presidency. Some of the oldest inhabitants will remember that McClellan was at one time connected with the army.—*Chicago Republican.*

This has about gone the rounds, but we do not expect a contradiction will travel far. THE POST has not nominated anybody for the Presidency.

THE *Gazette* pays no attention to the *Dispatch's* charge to the effect that two of the *Gazette* firm stated that on no account would that paper support MORGAN if nominated. Well it need not, for JOSIAH KING and HENRY M. LONG, two of its proprietors, say they will not vote for MORGAN.

GRANT found his colts well at Washington and immediately returned to Long Branch where he will remain until October, the remaining portion of the year will be passed in New York, Boston and with his relations in different places, and in Washington city during the session of Congress.

WE can say to those of our Radical exchanges who are constantly attacking the war record of MESSRS. M'CANDLESS and COOPER that they are engaged in a very dirty piece of business. They are welcome to all the votes they can make by their uncalled for and unjust insinuations, against two of Pennsylvania's most gallant soldiers.

AS THE *Gazette* reprints but one-half its article on DILWORTH, it should not object to our publishing the other half. If it would escape the charge of garbling its own assertions, it should republish them in full. It cannot be permitted to select a few lines here and there throughout the article, disturbing its drift and distorting its meaning.

THE Republican officials waited until EVANS got off safely before they persisted in arresting him. The Democratic Governor of New York is now appealed to to have his case adjudicated in that State. Every effort will be made to keep him quiet until after the election, but we presume he can be induced to come back and go through the farce of demanding a settlement, after while.

P. COOMBE who pretends to be a temperance man, but at most is a blathering Radical politician, writes a card in which he says many things, among them the following concerning the temperance ticket:

This movement is *intended* by its leaders to defeat the Republicans, who did all they could in the last Legislature to give us Local Option, and to aid the Democrats, who by a *strict party vote* in the Senate, defeated that measure.

His conduct has started the inquiry: How much did *he* get of the EVANS fund?

THE ever-hopeful Radical press is jubilant over the fine prospects of their party for carrying New York—some time—well, say next year. And these are the "causes and reasons" for it.

1. Mayor HALL and Controller CONNALLY and other officials (Democrats) have been, as is said, spending the public money prodigally.

2. These same officials have been disposing of the public money criminally.

Therefore, if these accusations shall be proven—or whether they shall be proven or not, if they are well circulated and well stuck to, the Democrats of New York and other States, *because they are honest, and hate thievery*, will not vote their old ticket any more, forever! This is the logical, sensible, argument of the Radical press, and the defeat of the Democracy, arising from the sensitive honesty of many of their party, is sure to follow.

But this rule of refusing to vote for any party because it has thieves and prodigal officials within its membership, is to work no harm to the Radicals. Oh, no! not at all. Here in Pennsylvania, the Radical Governor, and Attorney General, and heaven knows how many more Radical dignitaries, are said by Radical presses to be mixed up in the stealing of three hundred thousand dollars, and in shielding the thief.

In Massachusetts the Radicals (so BEN BUTLER says) have been stealing most shamelessly for years.

In Louisiana, and Nebraska, and Georgia, the Radical Governors have been caught, and one of them is to be punished for most atrocious frauds.

According to a recent statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, Radical collectors, &c., have stolen more than twenty millions.

The managers of our City Hall, here, it is believed, have spent the public money most prodigally, and will not render any account that will satisfy the people.

Now do the Radical presses expect their supporters in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, Nebraska and indeed every other State and every city—for about every State and city has Radical thieves in office—to abandon their party and its leaders because of these plunderers? Why of course not. *They do not expect to lose a vote from these causes.*

And what is the irresistible conclusion? Democrats, *because they are honest*, will abandon the party and vote for the Radicals. But the Radicals are *not* disgusted with thieves in *their* party—they are used to them—they have no idea of abandoning Radicalism, even if GEARY, and WARMOUTH, and CAMERON, and BULLOCK, and BUTLER, and GEORGE O. EVANS had stolen all the money they could lay their hands on. The fact is, (the Radical presses practically admit it) their party is used to that sort of leaders and office holders, and are not to be driven away by any such bugbears. But public plunderers are rare birds in the Democratic party, and the party will go anywhere to get rid of them! Does the Radical party offer such a refuge as honest men could seek?

WHEN any one ventures to inquire why the City Hall Commission does not give *some* account of its expenditures the grand manager of the Commission roars with "vast, inextinguishable laughter," and appeals to the Olympic deities to witness the absurdities of all those who think they can discover how the City Hall has already cost $650,000, and in distant imitation of the boisterous demonstrations that convulse the ample form of the great man, his diminutive associate chuckles as he alludes to the Democratic contractors. Well, it will all have to come out some day or other. In the meantime we must persue the only course and continue our comparative estimates. A great deal may be learned by comparative inquiries.

WE do not betray "private information" when we state that we have it from the "highest authority" that the chairman of the Radical State committee is in a peck of trouble over the immense theft committed by his Harrisburg friends. It is reported that at first he councelled the Radical papers not to allude to it in any manner whatever, as it would "play the mischief with the party." After the Democratic editors learned of the robbery and sounded the alarm, he then thought it best that his organs should also cry out in denunciation and thereby get the credit of exposing the thieves. But you are too late Mr. ERRETT, the record shows that leading organs of your party did and some continue to apologize for EVANS & Co.

THE Philadelphia *Post*, Radical, wants to know from *The Age*, some of the names of Radical journals that are earnest in their efforts to smother the EVANS steal. If the editor of the *Post* will refer to our third page this morning he will find some of them. But perhaps he, like the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, will claim that the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, the Harrisburg *State Journal* and Philadelphia *Inquirer* are not representative papers of the Republican party. The *Post* has evidently heard from ERRETT, but it is too late.

HAVING disposed of the five per cent. upon terms made profitable to JAY COOKE & Co., Mr. BOUTWELL, "now rises to explain" in the way of stump speeches in Ohio. He will doubtless represent the immense advantage of the immediate investment of the two hundred millions in his four and a half per cents, as they hang heavy on his hands.

THE Washington *Republican* in contrast with its many colaborers, exhibits good judgment and a spirit of decency when it says: "Colonel McCOOK, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, is seriously ill, so that all the jesting about him in the newspapers is exceedingly ill-timed, if not cruel." The Colonel passed through Pittsburgh a few days ago on his way to the sea-shore where it is hoped he may speedily regain his health and again take part in the canvass.

AN apologist for the thief EVANS and his confederates, the Philadelphia *Post*, says in regard to the *Evening Bulletin* of that city:

That they [the Elephant club] should take such an unsual step as to declare unanimously that they consider the *Bulletin* to be a Democratic paper, should surely startle that paper. It is the strongest possible proof that Republicans generally believe that the *Bulletin* is false to the party, and has gone over to the ranks of the enemy.

And all because the *Bulletin* helped to expose EVANS & Co., and refused to declare that "the supposed defalcation of EVANS, is no defalcation at all." The *Bulletin* don't startle one bit.

To the radical newspapers named by the Pittsburg *Post* as doing their utmost to conceal or excuse the Evans defalcation, we add the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* which contained almost a page in attempting to prove that Evans was a most "satisfactory" agent, the Carlisle *Herald*, owned by Governor Geary's Deputy Secretary, Mr. Weakley; and the York *Republican*, whose editor is a clerk in the School Department.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

We commend the above to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* which a day or two ago declared that "at most there are but two Republican papers who defend or apologize for EVANS." We quoted from the leading *daily journals only* and knew that many of their country papers endorsed the steal by endeavoring to shield GEARY, EVANS & Co. Their reasons for doing so no doubt is the fact that every one connected with it *is a Radical!*

To say the least it is unkind in the *Commercial* to twit the *Gazette* for defending EVANS and for printing and endorsing his New York letter, for we have a distinct recollection that the *Commercial* itself was on the fence and did not denounce the steal until it heard from ERRETT, and now it has the effrontery to say:

The organ seems to have a busy time before it in clearing up its own record; so busy that it seems doubtful whether its decks will be sufficiently cleared in time for the October fight. The Evans affair is not among the least of its troubles, and it is now trying to explain that when it said "the supposed defalcation of Evans is no defalcation at all," it was with *reservation* that it was still open to *conviction* on further *light*, which meant, we suppose, that Evans must not feel so *sure* as to become indifferent to its good will.

Well, a week or two afterward—Evans—taking the hint, no doubt, furnishes the New York letter along of course with the necessary *auxiliary* arguments, which the latter—not the auxiliaries—the organ forthwith published at full length, with a grand flourish of trumpets, and a "there now didn't we tell you that the whole thing was a *mare's nest*, and Evans the most injured of patriots?"

THE sincere temperance organizations in Pennsylvania, are most earnest in their denunciations of the nomination by a few disappointed politicians of the temperance candidates for State officers, is uncalled for, unauthorized, and calculated to injure the cause of temperance.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

And the above is only a sample in which temperance men and temperance organizations are treated by the Radical press throughout the State.

Neither the Democratic party or THE POST are champions for the temperance ticket, but both can afford to act justly by all parties and particularly as they are denied a hearing by the Radical press of Pittsburgh. In answer to the mean insinuations and abuse of the *Dispatch* we submit the following extracts taken from the leading temperance organ, the *Harrisburg Vindicator*, of Saturday last:

Our friends are wide awake and active in Mercer. Hon. E. A. Wheeler, our candidate for Surveyor General, resides there, and is very popular with the masses. He will make heavy inroads upon both parties, particularly among the better classes.

Our friends are in earnest, and will not be trifled with. They will give a good account of themselves, and will act consistently and in good faith.

Barr Spangler, Esq., our candidate for Auditor General, with his excellent lady, have returned from an absence of ten days at the seaside at Long Branch. We do not know whether or not he has been to consult General Grant relative to the best means of stopping treasury robbing, should he be elected Auditor General, but we are assured he returns home with the determination to enter vigorously into the work of the campaign, and of closing the dram shops, through whose influence such swindles are alone possible.

A call, signed by forty-five staunch Prohibitionists, has been issued for a County Convention "to be held in Temperance Hall, Lancaster, at 10½ o'clock, on Thursday, September 7th, to nominate candidates for all offices to be filled in Lancaster county at the annual election of 1871."

The following is in reply to Gen. J. T. OWEN, who is charged with attempting to sell out the temperance men:

The object of your needless worry is best known to yourselves. I do not understand that such nominations were "in violation of the *plan* adopted by the May convention." *The long delay* on the part of the president of the May convention to appoint a State Central Committee looks like an attempt to defeat that "plan," and subsequent events seem to justify the suspicion.

Conscientious temperance men who cannot vote for the candidates of the Republican whisky ring, nor for those of the Democratic liquor league, *must either have candidates of their own or not vote at all.* Which had they better do? *That* is the only question that presents itself to my mind at present. A body of the purest and noblest men in the State met at Harrisburg on the 9th inst., and nominated a State ticket, composed of able and reliable men. Their action may have been premature. Be that as it may, I shall take great pleasure in voting their ticket.

Respectfully, etc.,
S. STEBBINS.

IT is rumored that GRANT contemplates declaring martial law in South Carolina. The N. Y. *Sun* says:

Something does not go right just now in South Carolina. In that State, as also in Louisiana, prominent Republicans are hostile to Grant's renomination; and they are sowing discord in the Republican field. The most effective mode therefore of suppressing discontent, and staying up the hands of the revenue collectors, postmasters, and other Federal officials, is to set the Ku-Klux law in full operation down there * * * *

What a sad and humiliating spectacle have we here. At the best, and taking Grant on his own showing, what a proof does his proposed intervention afford of the utter incapacity and worthlessness of the carpet-bag government of South Carolina. Viewing the case from Grant's own standpoint, to what a dilemma does he reduce us—either to let one of the strongest Republican States in the Union lapse into chaos, or maintain order therein with the bayonet under a law of Congress whose main features are clearly unconstitutional and which clothes the President with the powers of a dictator. But when it is remembered that the case is to a large extent a simulated one, and that this use of unwarranted power and this display of the bayonet are mainly to enable the President to thwart the wishes of a majority of the Republican party by obtaining a nomination for another term, not independent Republicans only, but all law abiding people should consider what is necessary to preserve the liberties of the country.

"That there should be any necessity for martial law in South Carolina," as is well said by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, (Republican,) "is a most telling condemnation of the policy of Federal interference in the internal affairs of that State, and of the malignant influence of carpet-bag government. No better evidence is needed to show that the men foisted upon the people by violence or chicanery are as incompetent as they are corrupt." Admitting that there is a bad spirit at work in the State which needs curbing, the same journal pertinently suggests that possibly the power of regulating entirely its own affairs would put the State on its propriety. Congressional interference is by no means the best and surest method. It has been tried for these five years, and its results are certainly not altogether encouraging.

THE POST is seeking to make capital against the Republican party, over what is termed the Evans "embezzlement," and has succeeded in finding three obscure papers that defend Evans.—*Dispatch.*

The obscure papers referred to are the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harrisburg *State Journal* and the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. But why don't the *Dispatch* print the extract from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, to which its attention was called on Monday? We have already explained the matter. The Chairman of the Radical State Committee at first wanted to suppress the fact that there was a big steal, until after the October election, and perhaps forever after, for all we know. The Democratic papers got wind of it, and sounded the alarm, which raised such a storm that the chairman then thought it best that his organs should denounce the thieves. His orders came too late, however, and not until the theft was pronounced "no defalcation at all," "a tempest in a teapot." The Governor appointed Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS "who undertook the HERCULEAN TASK with zeal and ability." The "unfounded, unjust and criminal allegations," etc, etc. The attempt of the *Dispatch* to prove that the Radical papers do not apologize for GEARY, EVANS & Co., is decidedly thin.

ALLUDING to Radical corruption and mismanagement at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, independent Republican, says:

This career of misgovernment, of waste, extortion and plunder, in our local affairs—of injustice and wrong, of corruption in the Legislature, will never be stopped until the men who suffer from it all the year round, and who denounce it bitterly in January and June, give effect to their denunciations by inexorably "cutting" and "scratching" their tickets in October. Of what avail is it for them to declare their opposition to the "Ring" and to denounce its abuses, if they go to the polls and deliberately vote for men who are in the "Ring," or of the "Ring"

The same applies with equal force to Pittsburgh. Let those of our citizens who are opposed to being taxed to fill the pockets of thieves vote against Radical State and City Hall ring tickets.

DIDN'T WE SAY SO?

(From The Post, Aug. 28, 1871.)

Even the Pittsburgh *Commercial* which "uses the telegraph liberally and prints all the news" has had its mouth hermetically sealed and refuses to give its readers the latest concerning the big steal!

These same papers, we have no doubt will after a while *claim the credit* of exposing this gigantic robbery. They always are that way.

Now read the following from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* of yesterday, *ten days after* the above appeared in THE POST:

It is quite certain that Republican papers *first* referred to the matter—that Republican officials are prosecuting the work of securing Evans's arrest, as well as of recovering the money due the State.

Cool. Isn't it?

THE RADICAL ROW IN NEW YORK.

GREELEY in the *Tribune* comes back at A. B. CORNELL of the New York Custom House and his Custom House organs and shows up what an organization the Radical party have in that city by publishing a list of office holders who are members of the General committee and inspectors of election, and thus concludes:

A word to you Mr. Cornell! You are holding a high station of honor and trust under the General Government. You are the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of the State of New York. You owe to the Government and the great party you officially represent, and to you own self-respect, to make a RETRACTION OF THE FALSEHOOD contained in the letter to which this is an answer, and which is being circulated through the State of New York.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

NO GERMANS NEED APPLY.

Neither on the State, County, nor City Republican ticket is there a German name, nor is this the result of accident. There were several offered but were defeated. The scandalous treatment of Dr. GROSS was the last in order and the most marked, and if not remembered at the polls then do the Germans deserve all they get. The Know Nothing element in the Republican party has not been entirely purged out, and is developed whenever it gets an opportunity. The Germans are spoken of as a quiet and patient class, who are perfectly willing to vote for anybody the Radical party chooses to put up. They are called upon to support DILWORTH for Commissioner, and Deacon WHITE for the Legislature, who are running as Temperance candidates. They are expected to vote for MORGAN for Mayor, and others on the county ticket, who were first class Know Nothings. Now will they do it? The refusal to nominate a German for any position, was for the same reason that a colored citizen was not selected, and this was bad enough; but to ask them to vote for men who will persecute them when elected is rather steep.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE.

Hon. W. A. WALLACE delivered a speech in Ebensburg, Cambria county, on the 4th inst., in which he made the following reference to the EVANS swindle.

Upon the men who now run the financial and executive branches of the State government we charge either wanton neglect of their official duties, or corrupt connivance in embezzlement of the public monies. If either proposition be just, they are unfit to fill the places they hold and they and those they seek to place in power should be treated by an outraged public.

"THEM $291,000."

The Evans job is too recent and too plain in its glaring depravity to need detailed explanation. That $291,000 of the people's money is now and has been for months past in the hands of an employe, pet or partner of State officials, or in the hands of those officials themselves, is a fact that they do not attempt to deny. That they refuse to account for or pay it over, is equally clear. That no legal right or claim or shadow of claim exists for this is generally admitted. That until within two months neither the State Treasurer, the Auditor General nor the Governor attempted to secure the money to the Treasury, is undeniable, and is not denied.

Can any good reason be given for the absolute silence of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, for four years, in regard to the doings of this man Evans, whom they and their political associates entrust with power over millions of the money of the people? Why was he not cited to settle his accounts long since in the office of the Auditor General? Why has the State Treasurer been so lenient with this large public debtor? Are they in the job, or are they simply incompetent for their places? Why is it that *civil* process is issued, with tardy and leisure-like alacrity, and the debtor warned before the process reaches the Sheriff? Why is *such* a process taken at all? Is it that the State may compel him to take the insolvent laws and she pay the costs? Is it that in the tedious windings of "the law's delays," public opinion may be blunted and dulled by lapse of time and the debtor and his accomplices both go free? Is it that the "short, sharp and decisive" remedy of a warrant and indictment for the palpable crime would disclose to the wronged people the names and places of those who have shared the plunder and who planned the robbery? Why is the man who has told the people of the wrong done them removed from the place that earns a livelihood for himself and family? If his statements be false, confront him with the criminal and prove him what your cowardly attack upon him asserts him to be. The truth is patent; the job complete; the ring has robbed the treasury, and four years' silence and tardy and inefficient action when pressed to the wall, demonstrate that the financial officers of the State are either deep in the plot, neglectful of their plain duties, or incompetent for their places. They will be equally comfortable in either horn of the dilemma.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S sore-tailed colt, which was the subject of so many newspaper paragraphs a few weeks ago, suddenly disappeared from public notice, and, as the President simultaneously discontinued his visits to Washington for a long time, the public naturally came to the conclusion that the invalid animal was either well or dead. A late number of the *Capital* explains the matter. According to this authority, General DENT, finding the skill of the medical fraternity in Wasington inadequate to the emergency, determined to try the effect of cundurango, and the experiment was completely successful. Not only did the colt speedily recover its usual health and spirits, but the afflicted tail shortly began to sprout in the most extraordinary manner, and has now developed into a flourishing cundurango tree. If this remarkable cure can be authenticated, it will afford a new testimony to the virtue of cundurango, as well as to the wisdom and usefulness to the Administration of General DENT.

THE Republican Committee in New York, over which Mr. GREELEY presides, resolved to keep up its organization in defiance of the action of the State Convention. It provided for the election of delegates in State and County Conventions on the 12th instant, three weeks before the State Convention assembles. This means, unless the "Custom House" organization yields, that GREELEY'S committee will run separate tickets, and as the other "wing" says, open the way for an easy victory to the Democracy.

MR. COLFAX predicts the nomination of Gen. GRANT, and his re-election by a larger majority than in 1868. Mr. COLFAX, it is reported, will himself retire from public life, and "engage extensively in the manufacture of"—&c., at the close of his present official term. This is definitely settled; but in case the party should find itself short of a candidate, who can smile effective and impartially on all its factions, he might possibly be induced to reconsider and accept the Presidential nomination.

THE force of example set by President GRANT in appointing his army of relatives to the best paying offices in the land, is having its effect as is demonstrated in the case of the Post master at Hartford Connecticut, Gen. WHITAKER. When appointed to the charge of the Post Office at Hartford, his first act, in imitation of Gen. GRANT, was to introduce two of his own brothers among his official subordinates; and it is in connection with these brothers that his pecuniary malversations have occurred. It has been proved by his own confession, as well as by other evidence, that he has made out false pay-rolls representing his two brothers as receiving less pay than was really given to them, and other clerks as receiving more. It appears, however, that the two brothers received more money than is thus accounted for, and that this excess was paid to them either by some accidental inaccuracy in the fraud, or by an open act of plunder which it has not been thought necessary to conceal. When these pay rolls were sent forward to Washington they were, as true and accurate; so that the crime of perjury was added to the other crime of official fraud. It is needless to say that Gen GRANT does not regard WHITAKER'S transactions as of a kind to disqualify him from holding an important trust under his Administration and that WHITAKER still retains his office.

GOVERNMENT officials at Washington are busily engaged in getting up the President's new Ku Klux election-capital proclamation. Dirty Work AKERMAN is looking up "authorities" and preparing an "opinion." The War Department is making out instructions for officers engaged in the new campaign, and troops are being hurried down to the peaceful and unsuspecting rural districts of South Carolina, to reinforce the army there. No troops, however, will be sent to put down the rebellious Charlestonians until after the yellow fever disappears. The Cabinet will hold another meeting some day this week, and the finishing touches will be put on the job which is to secure the South to GRANT in the Presidential election.

THE N. Y. *Express*, in answer to the *Times*, which proclaims that everything in New York is going to the bad, sarcastically says:

All is pure and saint like in Washington, in Treasury Departments, in Internal Revenue Bureaus, in Custom Houses like those at New Orleans and New York—among Radical Governors like Holden, of North Carolina, Butler, of Nebraska (both impeached by law and indicted by public opinion). The Davises, the Scotts, the Bullocks, the Claytons, the Warmoths, the Reeds, are all Radical saints—and the Democrats are thieves, rogues, rebels, or at best Ring men. After the election next year, if not this, perhaps some of us may be pure enough to touch the garments of those saintly men, but at present we are all bad and going to the dogs.

THE Washington *Republican* which wants BUTLER elected Governor of Massachusetts, is of opinion that in taking the aggressive he has adopted the wisest course. "To sit down quietly and humbly at the feet of the silk-stocking party," It says, "would have ruined him. *His raising of the black flag*, his determination to neither give nor ask quarter, is the only thing that remained for him to do, and we should not be at all astonished if it finally carried him into the State House."

AND now comes the thriving city of Newark, New Jersey, with a "ring" in its Common Council, which undertakes to override the Mayor's veto on the Nicolson pavement question, and to authorize an officer of its own to affix the city's seal. Hereupon taxpaying Newarkers arise in their wrath and apply for an injunction to stop the whole proceedings, and threaten at the next election to rise in their might, and demolish the ring. Pittsburgh should follow suit.

WHAT the Radical journal's mean by Rings is, that when they are not in power, it is necessary to Ring OUT the old, and Ring IN the new. It is place, power, plunder, office they want, more than honest reform in Government. If not, why so silent of Federal abuses and upon Federal defalcations?—*N. Y. Express.*

THE mischievous attempt to establish mixed schools of white and colored in Louisiana has resulted, as might have been anticipated, most disastrously. The ill-feeling created has destroyed the usefulness of the schools for both white and colored, the attendance is greatly reduced, and the expense of public instruction greatly increased.

THE Galveston *News* thinks that the Republicans will nominate a colored man for Vice President next year, and it names Lieutenant Governor DUNN, of Louisiana, as the man most likely to be nominated.

THE Boston *Herald* says to BUTLER: Without you the campaign would be horribly decent and stupid. Go in, in war and in peace, ever on the pockets of thy countrymen."

THE fight between the two factions of the Republican party in Louisiana gains additional interest from the fact that the meanest things either party can say of the other are true, and even then the subject is by no means exhausted.

THE N. Y. *Commercial*, Rad., is certain "GREELEY means fight" in the State Convention. His speech, it thinks, looks that way, and the confession is made that "the ookout for the Republicans is anything but hopeful."

IF Gatling guns and U. S. troops are necessary to control State officers and their friends in a State Convention, as at New Orleans, what may we not expect in 1872, when a President demands to be re-elected?—*N. Y. Express.*

Wholesale murder if they think that will accomplish success.

LYDIA THOMPSON brought down the house at Wallack's a few nights ago. She sang:

"If ever I cease to love,
If ever I cease to love,
May Grant return the lot
Of the presents that he's got,
If ever I cease to love."

S-W-E-A-R!

CITY HALL RING NOMINATIONS.

GRANT'S POLICY CARRIED OUT.

FROM RADICAL AUTHORITY.

WHAT ONE OF THEIR ORGANS SAYS.

"Whisky" and "Disorder"—"Roughs and Repeaters"—"Skulduggery and Shenanigan"—The Negroes "Swelled With Dignity"—The White Communists—Kissing all Around.

The following extracts we take from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* of yesterday. Coming as they do from a Radical paper the bill of indictment cannot be charged as a Democratic lie:

THE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

The city press had for days been calling on the people to attend the polls, and a large turn out was expected, but the vote polled was much heavier than was anticipated, and largely in excess of what the result would have shown *had there been a fair or honestly conducted election.* On this point the figures speak for themselves.

2,653 MORE THAN GEARY'S VOTE.

Sixty per cent. of the registered Republican vote would be a liberal estimate of the number who attended the primary meetings, yet at Saturday's election there were over 8,000 votes counted, or 2,653 more than *the entire Republican* vote given Geary when he ran for Governor in 1870. These figures need no explanation. They tell their own story.

HOW GROSS WAS CHEATED.

Deserted at the last moment by the very men in whom he trusted, cheated and deceived. Gross stood no chance at the polls, and in less than a half an hour from the time of opening, three o'clock, it was evident to the most casual observer how the election was going. The Morgan men had every thing their own way. They filled the election Boards, swarmed around the windows, ran wagons for the conveyance of "Repeaters" from ward to ward, and resorted to various other discreditable practices to carry their point. In several districts the Gross tickets were carried off, and in several others, where Morgan men were "inside," the only qualification necessary to secure a vote was the possession of a Morgan ticket, distinguishable from those of the other candidates by the peculiar kind of type in which it was printed. * * * The whole thing, as conducted, was little better than a farce.

ROUGHS AND REPEATERS AT LINCOLN HALL.

But if the scenes at the polls were humiliating they were nothing in comparison with the disgraceful occurrences which followed the counting of the vote, and the orgies to which the "roughs" and "repeaters," who did such lively work during the day, gave themselves up. Half crazed with liquor and excitement, they gathered in and around the "Lincoln Club Rooms," where the returns were being received, and as ward after ward was announced as having gone for their favorite, they yelled and shouted like demons, occasionally varying the exercise by groaning for Gross, and indulging in the most foul-mouthed abuse of such of his supporters as they came in contact with in the crowd. Nor were their proceedings altogether confined to the street. Inside the Club Room the same disorder at times prevailed, and 'twixt shouting, swearing, yelling and unlimited abuse of Gross and all who supported him, it seemed as though the entire blackguard element of the city had been let loose, and intended to inaugurate the success of their favorite by a general onslaught on all who opposed him.

WHISKY AT THE POLLS.

Shortly after three o'clock the polls in the different wards were opened, the officers having in many cases, according to time honored custom, provided themselves with a few pint bottles of liquid amunition to nerve them for the four hours' duty on the bills.

"WHETHER WAS GROSS OR MORGAN AHEAD."

If the query were put at a majority of the polling places it would have been sure to meet with an answer pregnant with contempt, derision and no small modicum of profanity, for the Morgan men had possession of the polls inside and outside, and from the moment the ball was started seemed to be gifted with remarkable prescience of the result, and would admit of no controversy at all on the subject.

"DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS."

Before six o'clock in the evening everybody seemed to know that Morgan was to be nominated, and many citizens absolutely declined to go to the polls in view of the disgraceful proceedings that were in progress.

AN OPINION OF SWORN OFFICERS.

"Well, how is the Doctor running here?"

"Running," responded his adherent with a melancholy grin, "I've been here fighting pretty hard for him. I know of thirty votes that were put in for him before four o'clock, but I wouldn't like to bet that he'll have ten of them when the count is made."

EXPRESS WAGONS FILLED WITH VOTERS.

In the First ward part of the time the polls were opened "Gross" tickets could only be obtained with difficulty. Express wagons came with voters from all parts of the city, and as Constable Keep stated at the Club Rooms on Saturday night, even the Temperanceville ferry boats brought over their quota to assist the Point population in swelling the aggregate to a respectable figure.

"SKULDUGGERY" AND "SHENANIGAN."

It is alleged by respectable citizens who had experience of Saturday's doings that in most of their wards carried by Morgan there was "skulduggery" and "shenanigan" without limit or the slightest pretensions to a semblance of decency.

THE SIXTH WARD CARRIED WITH A HIGH HAND.

The vote of every one presenting a Morgan ticket, which was easily identified from the style of the type used in printing, was received, no matter what his politics, and not only this but so far were things carried here that when Gross ballots were handed in others were substituted and the Gross tickets dropped on the floor. This we have from at least half a dozen respectable citizens all of whom, stated their readiness to make affidavit to the fact if necessary.

THE NEGROES—"SWELLED WITH DIGNITY."

One of the most interesting subjects for observation and study on Saturday, lay in the movements of our colored brethren, and never since they were vested with the franchise did they display their appreciation of the gift to more advantage. Swelled with dignity, and conscious that they were an important element in the canvass, they paraded the streets in groups, until the hour arrived for the opening of the polls, speculating on the result of the meetings, and deciding among themselves as to the candidate in whose favor they ought to throw their influence

"DE DALANCE UB POWER."

"Mark my words George Washington Smith," remarked one ebony gentleman to another, at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, "mark my words George Washington Smith, de balance ub power jes' lies in the culled vote to-night."

"Ya—jes' bet you' life on dat. But say, Jefferson, what beat wus you a goin' to take on dis police business?"

"Brudder Smith, de fact ub de matter is my friends think ub runnen' me for de Clerk or the Chief, but I guess I'll jes' be satisfied with one ub de corners."

If the importance of the colored vote Saturday was great, it is sufficient to say that the expectations of the colored people were entirely commensurate with its importance. They were more courted in the campaign than any other class, if we except the assiduity with which the Morgan men cultivated the rowdy element, as indicated in the scenes at the polls and in the streets Saturday night.

DID EXCEEDING WELL.

The "men and brethren" lived off the fat of politics for several months preceding the nomination, regardless of the hands from which it was dispensed, and finally in most cases voted for the men from whose nomination they supposed they would subsequently derive the most benefit. They occupied that happy, "mutual" position in the canvass which called for 'wooing' from the candidates, but in the end left it extremely doubtful by which they were won, and on the whole, we are inclined to believe they "did" exceedingly well in the canvass.

AT THE LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS—THE DRUNKEN MOB.

Gradually the attendance swelled, and before eight o'clock a crowd gathered which, for plainly defined characteristics, surpassed any of the same magnitude that had perhaps ever previously congregated together on a similar occasion in Pittsburgh. Roughs ferociously enthusiastic over Morgan's nomination crowded around the table, and, inspired by copious potations, yelled and shouted with marvelous effect as each return brought news of their champion's success. Where the ordinary limits of language did not afford them full scope to express their joy over the result, they were by no means sparing of an emphatic profanity, and even to such an extent were they overcome by their enthusiasm that, in divers instances, they absolutely embraced and wept on one another's necks.

THE WHITE COMMUNISTS—KISSING THE NEGROES.

The "culled gemmen" in attendance were equally enthusiastic—any more than that the enthusiasm of the man and brother was leavened with dignity, and at those touching episodes where the wild white Communists were impelled to seize one another around the neck and punch their fellow patriots in the ribs, the colored brethren ventured on no more affecting display of weakness than fraternal kisses.

DRUGS AND DIVINITY.

THE CRIME OF THE PERIOD.

Trial of the Rev. White of Beaver for Procuring an Abortion—Intense Excitement Yesterday—Prosecutrix Four Hours on the Stand—Court House Crowded, &c.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

ROCHESTER, Pa., September 5, 1871.

To-day the trial of the Rev. White, of Beaver, on a charge of procuring an abortion on the person of Miss Jennie Scott, took place in the Beaver county Court and promises to be one of the most exciting trials ever witnessed in this District. The court-room to-day was crowded with a vast throng eager to hear the testimony in this exciting case. The counsel for the defense are Thomas M. Marshall and Marshall Swartzwelder, of Pittsburgh and Messrs. Wilson and Hice, two of the ablest members of the Beaver bar. Miss Scott was on the stand four hours to-day and her testimony was listened to with breathless attention. The facts of the case are briefly these: Rev. White had been stationed at Beaver by the Methodist Conference, and while there became acquainted with Miss Scott at the residence of her aunt. While boarding here it is alleged the criminal intimacy took place, and drugs were administered to procure abortion. The lady was summoned before the Conference, and the result was that Rev. White was suspended from his ministerial functions. Not satisfied with this, Miss Scott's uncle, who is Associate Judge of the Beaver County Court, induced the lady to prefer formal charges of abortion against Mr. White.

THE INFORMATION.

The information was before Justice Jason P. Boyd, of Hookstown, Beaver county, and charges that the Rev. William M. White did from time to time between the 6th day of September, 1869, and the 6th day of January, 1870, at the borough of Hookstown, in the county of Beaver, unlawfully administer to her drugs, and did then and there unlawfully use other means with the intent to produce an abortion on the said Jennie S. Scott.

THE INDICTMENT.

The first count in the indictment charges that William M. White did administer and cause to be taken by one Jennie S. White, a single woman with child, divers qualities of certain poisonous drugs or substances with the intent thereby to procure miscarriage of the said Jennie S. Scott.

The second count charges that Wm. M. White, the aforesaid clergyman, did feloniously, maliciously and unlawfully, advise, persuade, urge, cause and induce one Jennie S. Scott, to employ other means with intent thereby to cause and produce miscarriage.

The case is exciting an unusual amount of interest on account of the standing of the parties. There is an excellent array of talent on each side and there are startling developments in prospect. It may be proper to add that Rev. White claims his entire innocence of the charge and claims his ability to establish his innocence.

X.

KENTUCKY.

Installation Ceremonies.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—Hon. P. H. Leslie, Governor elect of Kentucky, was inaugurated to-day with ceremonies usual upon such occasions in this State. The venerable Judge Robertson, Chief Justice of Kentucky, over eighty years old, weak and helpless from age and paralysis, was conveyed to the stand and administered the oath of office. He had to be supported by two gentlemen while doing so. At the close of that ceremony he declared Governor Leslie the only installed Governor of Kentucky, and, unexpectedly to all, announced in his weak and trembling voice his resignation of the office he has so long and honorably filled, and then sank back into his seat quite exhausted with his effort and emotion. The scene was very affecting. The picture of the venerable Judge, grown gray in honorable service of the State, performing the last act of his official life, and then surrendering to the people the trust he had so long and faithfully guarded was striking and impressive.

Governor Leslie commenced the inauguration address by expressing his appreciation of the high honor conferred on him, promising to administer the office in the interests, not of party, but of the entire people and community.

He says: "I shall strive conscientiously and impartially so to administer the laws as to secure to all equal rights, as defined by the Constitution and laws of the Federal and State Governments, and in such a manner that none shall violate the law with impunity, and none be without its protection. We are passing through a political revolution, the era of which we see not yet. New elements, constitutional and statutary, have entered into the National policy; it results from the very nature of our American Republic, and from special circumstances which underlie and have shaped these revolutionary measures and there should be the same class of powers, State and Federal.

Much less is it to be wondered that there should have arisen a conflict of State and Federal jurisdiction from irritating and menacing causes, when we reflect upon the unwise legislation of Congress. In such a condition of public affairs it is the imperative duty of all charged with the execution of State and Federal laws to act with great circumspection and forbearance. It shall be my endeavor whilst protecting the rights of the State and citizen, to avoid all cause of irritation, and contribute everything in my power to secure harmonious co-operation between the State and Federal authorities for the public good, until wiser councels shall prevail, and the present anomalous condition of things shall cease."

On the subject of lawlessness in the State he said: Exaggerated statements of lawlessness within our borders have been made and circulated for political effect, but enough has existed to cause serious alarm to all right-thinking and law-abiding citizens, and to demand of the constituted authorities increased and strenuous efforts to suppress it. I shall spare no pains to repress such disorders and maintain the supremacy of law and order throughout the commonwealth. But to do so successfully, I must have the countenance and assistance of the people.

The rest of the address debated the general interests of the State; the development of her natural wealth; the industrial interests; public charities; a careful and conscientious but kind exercise of the pardoning power, &c.

Brief Sketch of Judge Robertson's Official Life.

Judge Robertson, who to-day resigned the Chief Justiceship of Kentucky, will be eighty-one years old on the 18th of November next. He served two terms in Congress, and was elected the third time but resigned; was the author of the bill to establish Territorial governmen in Arkansas, also the present system of selling public lands; was Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky during three sessions; Secretary of State of Kentucky in 1828, which he resigned and became Judge of the Court of Appeals, and next year was made Chief Justice of that Court, which office he held for fifteen years when he resigned and resumed the practice of law in Lexington, Kentucky. He was elected Judge again in 1862 and held the position until his resignation yesterday.

He was Professor of Law in Transylvania University twenty-three years. He was one of the most distinguished Judges this country has produced. Some of his decisions have been translated and have passed through several editions in Germany where they are considered high authority. Chancellor Kent, in his commentaries on Constitutional law, quotes Judge Robertson's opinions with warm approbation. He was an old line Whig in politics and afterwards a Conservative Republican.

Judge George W. Craddock, of Frankfort, is prominently talked of to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Robertson. Judge Wm. S. Pryor is also mentioned in the some connection.

CALIFORNIA.

THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—The city and State is claimed by both Haight and Booth for Governor. The vote is very close and not full.

About twenty-five per cent. of the negro vote in Frisco went Democratic.

COURT CIRCULAR.

The Long Branch Loafer Coming on Tuesday Next for a Two Weeks Visit to Washington, Pa.

LONG BRANCH, September 5.—The President and family will visit New York, on Thursday. They will return in the evening, and then prepare to leave Long Branch next Tuesday, when they will visit Henry Smith and family in Washington, Pa., remaining there two weeks. They will then take a Western trip, and arrive in Washington, D. C. about October.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Probable Complexion of the Next Legislature.

LARAMIE, W. T., September 6.—The latest returns give the Republicans a majority of two in the Senate and the Democrats a majority in the House.

THE CAMPAIGN

MASS MEETING AT WASHINGTON, PA.

GRAND OUTPOURING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

General M'Candless on the Issues of the Day.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Sept. 6, 1871.

An immense mass meeting of the Democracy assembled in the beautiful Town Hall in this place this evening. Long before the organization of the meeting every seat—many of them occupied by ladies—was occupied. The Washington full brass band was in attendance and the hall was decorated in a becoming manner. The meeting was called to order by George W. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, who announced the officers as follows:

President, George L. Hart.

Vice Presidents—Theodore Slater, Martin Luther, John N. Lockhart, James Hamilton, Elliott E. Wilson, Robert Noble, Ira Lacock, S. B. Hays, Wm. Montgomery, Col. Wm. Hopkins, William Workman, John B. McBride, Col. Norton Braddock, Col. Robert Miller and John Birch.

Secretaries—John Charlton, A. H. Ecker and John McEurell.

Gen. Wm. McCandless was the first speaker and elicited the closest attention from the immense assemblage. He alluded to the recent amendments, the Ku-Klux and Bayonet Laws, paying a deserved tribute to Governor Geary for the stand taken in regard to bayonets at the polls. The so-called corruptions at New York were referred to and not excused, as were the Harrisburg defalcations. He also referred to the packing of the Supreme Court by which the legal tender decision was revised, and the giving away of the public domain to corporations and greedy speculators.

R. M. Gibson, Esq., of Allegheny county, one of your candidates for the State Senate, was the next speaker, and among the many matters touched upon was the Chicago Radical platform in which he showed how that party had departed. The effort of Mr. Gibson is considered by those who know him best, to be the happiest effort of his life. Your reporter has full notes, which will be given to the readers of THE POST.

The Chairman stated that Captain Cooper, who was expected to be present, had been delayed on the road and it would be impossible for him to be at the meeting.

The last speaker was Hon. Wm. McClelland, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the State ticket.

L.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1871.

Gen. Crook Refuses to Recognize the Authority of any Indian Agent or Official.

Vincent Collyer has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated Fort Craig, August 22, in which he says that he had several interviews with messengers from Cochise, but they gave him no satisfaction, and that the chances of that chief going to Washington were very slight. He appends the following to his letter:

CAVADA, Alamaza, August 21, 1871.

Nathaniel Pope, Esq.:—DEAR SIR—Mr. Trejillo has just got in without seeing Cochise. He says that he very unexpectedly met Gen. Crook, who ordered him back and refused to recognize his authority to go to Cochise's camp, and threw his letter down in disdain, saying that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, nor any agents had any authority to send parties to Arizona; that his instructions authorized him to capture any American or Mexican found in his route. He also says that they attempted to arrest his Indians, but Lieutenant Ross knew Saco and interceded for him. Gen. Crook would not let him get his rations, which were at some distance from where he met the party. The General told them that they were lucky to get back with their lives without rations. If you return here I think this affair should be investigated.

(Signed.) Yours Truly,

O. F. PITER.

Illegal Squatting in Indian Land.

Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, has addressed the following letter to the Register and Receiver a Taylor's Falls, Minnesota:

By a communication from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs I am informed that settlers and others are entering upon lands comprised within the limits of the Mille Lac Indian reservation in your district and filing claims therefor under the impression that these lands are now public lands opened to settlement and entry. You are now informed that these lands are still occupied by the Indians and are not subject to disposal, and you are requested to give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in that neighborhood of the above the fact, and also that all settlements and entries thereon are illegal and will not be recognized by this office.

You are also requested to transmit an abstract of all filings of locations you may have allowed for said lands, and report why you permitted the same. You will allow no entries on the lands until so ordered by this office.

"The encroachments above referred to are upon the township land mainly covered with pine forests, which although ceded long ago to the United States, with other Minnesota Indian lands, the Minnesota Indians are still allowed to occupy, under the provisions of the treaty of March 11, 1863, which contains the stipulation that owing to the heretofore good conduct of the Mille Lac Indians, they shall not be compelled to remove so long as they shall not in any way interfere with or in any manner molest the persons or property of whites. In order to adjust the claims of certain individual chiefs to whom small tracks had been allotted a reservation has however been surveyed and settlers following the lines of the survey have perhaps lost sight of, or, at any rate, have disregarded the possessory title of the Indians.

Secretary Delano has addressed the following to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receip of your communication, dated August 31, in relation to intrusions by white people upon what is termed the Cherokee country. In this communication you refer to letters received from Superintendent Hoag, and agents, John B. Jones and Isaac Gibson, all of which confirm the report in reference to the white people encroaching upon such country, and their determination to locate and permanently settle upon the same. An examination of the treaty stipulations in reference to this country satisfies me that such settlements are in violation of the laws of the United States, and that they should be prevented if possible.

I deem it advisable therefore that you should address a communication to Superintendent Hoag on this subject, in which you will request him to give notice of the decision of this department in reference to the intrusion upon the Indian country before alluded to, and warn all persons who have already gone into the country that unless they immediately remove therefrom the Government will take such steps as are necessary to such removal.

The superintendent should also be directed to notify all white persons in the future to desist from any attempt to settle in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas and west of Arkansas and Wisconsin. Should any persons already located in the Territory refuse to remove, or should any hereafter, in violation of the order you are hereby requested to issue, settle within the Indian country, you will request Hoag to notify your office of the facts, in which case steps will be taken to remove such persons from the Indian country.

(Signed,) C. DELANO, Secretary.

To Hon. H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Horace Greeley will open the Presidential campaign with an article in the forthcoming November *Galaxy* on "The One Term Principle." The following summary is made from the advance sheets:

Starting with the idea that civil service reform is essential and demanded by all thoughtful citizens, Mr. Greeley contends that the desire and hope of the President to secure re-election, and his efforts to that end, effectually prevent the reform. Civil service reform means the selection of the fittest men for office; instead of the most effective (or noisy) politicians of the dominant party. The fruits of the present system are wide spread incapacity, inefficiency, dishonesty and peculation.

A Postmaster—not to be too exacting—ought to know how to read, which some do, while others do not. All will admit that such ability is desirable in his vocation, but if one who lacks it is the most efficient partisan, and has done the most toward the President's election, his "claims" cannot well be overborne. Will not his services be wanted four years hence? and how are they to be retained if his "claims" are postponed to those of one who can read, but has no skill in manipulating voters or votes?

Mr. Greeley asks, "How much better is this than the absurdity of hereditary legislators? If our federal and local functionaries were chosen by lot, would they average worse than they now do?

That "the King can do no wrong," if taken literally is irrational if understood to mean only that he is elevated above all temptation to misrule—that his doing wrong would argue moral, if not mental insanity—that he cannot be *presumed* to have acted within his prerogative under the sway of any unworthy motive—then the maxim becomes intelligible. The justification of royalty is its alleged tendency to place the chief ruler of a nation above all temptation to regard and pursue his own interest at the expense of the public weal.

Mr. Greeley then discusses the question historically—the growth of the patronage of the President; the efforts to restrict the President to one term by proposed constitutional amendment; the selfish reasons for the defeat of these latter; and the rapid accumulation of the evils growing out of the power of patronage, and the temptation of the President to use that patronage for his re-election. Mr Greeley concluded his historical argument thus—

'The Whigs in due time took up the one-term principle and Mr. Clay gave it his powerful support. He failed to achieve the Presidency, and did not succeed in engrafting that principle into the Federal Constitution; but Van Buren who was first chosen in 1836 by a decided majority, was left in a meagre minority at the close of the canvas for a second term. He tried again in 1844, and was badly beaten in the National Convention of his party by James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who, though then elected, declined even to seek a second term. General Taylor who succeeded him, died early in the second year of his term; and Millard Fillmore, who being Vice President succeeded him, was beaten by General Scott in the Whig National Convention of 1852. General Franklin Pierce, whom the Democrats then elected, tried to be re nominated in 1856, but was beaten in Convention by James Buchanan, who did not seek for a re-nomination, knowing well that such quest would be in vain. Mr. Lincoln who was then chosen by the Republicans was re-elected by them in 1864. The civil war was then in progress, impelling many to support him in defiance to the saw that discourages the swapping of horses while in the act of crossing a raging torrent. Mr. Lincoln thus constitutes the sole exception to the failure of so many efforts to re-elect a president since 1832. Meanwhile these efforts have undoubtedly cost some signal defeats to either party. Had Mr. Van Buren gracefully retired at the close of his first term, his party might, possibly, have avoided their stunning defeat in 1840; had Fillmore done likewise in 1852, the Whig party might have been defeated, but could not have been crushed by its defeat in the triumph of Pierce that year. Time and again since the Federal disaster of 1800, has first one and then the other party, run or tried to run a president for a second term; for a quarter of a century these efforts proved successful; of late they have very generally proved disasterous. "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

That the change has been real and based neither upon personal nor partisan considerations, is evinced by the gradual adoption of the contested principle in other, yet kindred spheres. Witness the post of Governor, which was formerly filled in nearly, or quite every State without restriction on this head! Whereas, at this time in the State of New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, South Carolina and Kentucky a Governor is not elligible to re-election while in office or for the term succeeding that for which he was elected; in Arkansas, Texas and Oregon, he may serve but eight years out of any twelve; in Maine, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi he may serve but four years out of any six; in Pennsylvania six years out of any nine; in Tennessee six years out of any eight. The intent in each case (however imperfectly developed) is to check, if not overbear the tendency to use patronage for the indefinite perpetuation of power."

Mr. Greeley concludes by saying. "All that is needed is an intelligent, earnest, wide-spread conviction, that the practice of re-electing a Chief Magistrate, while in office, is fraught with evil and peril; that it distracts his attention from the proper cares and duties of his station and impels him to consider, not who are fittest and most worthy to fill the offices in his gift; but what choice will be most likely to improve his chances of re-nomination. * * We shall yet achieve a civil service reform. Nay, we *must*. Office-seeking is our national vice—depriving our workshops of apprentices, and our farms of half the intelligent, energetic, aspiring youth, who ought to make our agriculture of the next thirty years exhibit a series of brilliant advances and improvements upon all that preceded it. But vainly shall we hope for such reform through the lopping off of branches, while the root of the upas remains intact and vital. That root is the re-election while in office of President, Governors and other dispensers of vast patronage with their consequent temptation to use that patronage in aid of their own continuance in power."

The Campaign in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, September 6.—Messrs. Washburne and and Doolittle, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Wisconsin, have agreed to have a joint discussion on the political issues of the day in each Congressional district of the State. The discussions will take place at Milwaukee, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Madison, Janesville and La Cross.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and do you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, daring, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, or palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from these secret excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—Idiocy, Insanity, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Your flesh and blood are supported from these sources, your health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

The Great Blood Purifier and Beautifier of the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Sarsaparilla

WILL RADICALLY EXTERMINATE FROM THE SYSTEM SCROFULA, SYPHILIS FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SORE EYES, SORE LEGS, SORE MOUTH, SORE HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SKIN DISEASES, SALT RHEUM, CANKERS, RUNNINGS FROM THE EAR, WHITE SWELLINGS, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, NODES, RICKETS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. NIGHT SWEATS, RASH, TETTER, HUMORS OF ALL KINDS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISEASES THAT HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE SYSTEM FOR YEARS.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its Blood-Purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pimples and Sealds of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion.

HELMBOLD'S
Catawba Grape Pills,

The Most Reliable Purgative and Cathartic Known!—Superseding Salts, Magnesia, etc.

In Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc., no nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Are purely vegetable, being composed of

CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE

AND

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Scramble for the Spoils.

Red Planet Floors his Competitors—Comparative Tables—Full Returns—Facts for the Curious and Figures for Everybody.

Next to faro, politics is the most hazardous and uncertain game that can be played, as the defeated candidates who met their Waterloo in the elective scramble on Saturday can well attest. The contest was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in this city at a primary election. A large vote was polled, larger indeed in some instances than the actual number of Republican voters in the field, but the "jig is up" now, and all the gasconade about contesting will probably end in smoke. Great interest was manifested in the primaries, both from the fact that it was the first experiment here with the Crawford county system, and because of the money spent, and the anxiety of the several candidates to wield the municipal sceptre of Pittsburgh for three years. The following is the result by wards:

MAYOR.

WARDS.	Gross	Morgan	Sweitzer	Cluley	Rehman	Herron
First	34	356	78	7	1	2
Second	181	142	223	3	4	1
Third	153	63	42	15	1	
Fourth	71	164	155	8		
Fifth	76	164	135	14		2
Sixth	102	645	85	19	3	
Seventh	126	135	101	10	18	
Eighth	144	294	90	1	4	
Ninth	72	254	24	2	5	13
Tenth	46	191	71	14	1	
Eleventh	98	168	42	61	2	2
Twelfth	119	219	113			81
Thirteenth	32	118	61	21		4
Fourteenth	131	339	42			
Fifteenth	80	242	37			
Sixteenth	97	195	16	1	1	
Seventeenth	116	375	99			
Eigteenth	9	61	5			
Nineteenth	119	114	32			
Twentieth	200	50	21	2		
Twenty-first	61	177	29			
Twenty-second	23	49	33	1		
Twenty-third	29	89	29	6		
Total	2087	4452	1396	185	34	110

Morgan's majority over Gross 2,365
Morgan's majority over Gross and Sweitzer 959
Morgan's majority over all 630
Total vote 8,274

TREASURER. CONT'LR.

WARDS.	Magee	Daigleish.	Cochran	Kehew	McGowan
First	330	64	55	195	112
Second	490	62	27	421	126
Third	147	83	56	50	210
Fourth	125	163	83	92	207
Fifth	178	11	14		
Sixth	640	159	89	386	323
Seventh	186	139	164	153	255
Eighth	144	93	119	78	181
Ninth	254	12	79	141	197
Tenth	57	11	77	35	110
Eleventh	146	130	116	161	206
Twelfth	69	123	356	67	288
Thirteenth	101	96	96	105	128
Fourteenth	415	38	52	376	80
Fifteenth	158	12	166	174	145
Sixteenth	120	23	163	86	177
Seventeenth	160	53	415	189	361
Eighteenth	23	10	12	4	8
Nineteenth	50	113	119	128	149
Twentieth	37	114	134	119	143
Twenty-first	70	98	3	187	47
Twenty-second	41	42	20	75	72
Twenty-third	73	39	40	57	70
	4154	1584	2486	3330	3483

Magee's majority over Cochran 1668
Magee's majority over Cochran and Daigleish 84
Total vote for Treasurer 8,224
McGowan's majority over Kehew 93
Total vote for Controller 7,289

Below we give the comparative vote, taking Mr. Ross, who led the Radical ticket. This is the showing:

WARDS.	Ross	Magee	Increase
First	207	486	221
Second	553	514	261
Third	210	274	64
Fourth	257	378	121
Fifth	158	302	144
Sixth	418	854	436
Seventh	271	290	19
Eighth	412	533	121
Ninth	264	385	121
Tenth	164	320	156
Eleventh	346	373	58
Twelfth	268	432	167
Thirteenth	181	256	75
Fourteenth	336	512	176
Fifteenth	179	318	139
Sixteenth	152	302	150
Seventeenth	219	590	371
Eighteenth	37	93	56
Nineteenth	219	165	46
Twentieth	223	297	74
Twenty-one	167	267	100
Twenty-two	84	106	22
Twenty-three	97	153	56
Totals	5,230	8,254	2,964

Radical increase 2,964

We think that the icreased vote 2,964 is out of all proportion to the increase of population in one year, and can only be accounted for by the peculiar arithmetic incidental to "Radical primaries. After the strong dose of Crawford county which was administered to the Republican party on Saturday, they may be said to be wonderful arithmeticians if nothing else.

SONGS BEFORE SUNRISE.

Plaintive Echoes from Gross, Sweitzer, Cluley, Rehman, and Dr. Jackson.

B. W. MORGAN.

Jubilate! I am nominated,
The people now have said it,
Long since in their eyes I read it;
I am fixed.

Press on! If once or twice thy feet
Slip and stumble, harder try,
From him who never dreads to meet,
O! how is that for high?

Rip on! If fortune plays you false
To-day, to-morrow she'll be true
In Friendship Grove, or any place else,
Mein Herr, wie "Gross" are you?

SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

There's enough tears on earth,
Enough of toil and care,
And the lightest heart has mirth,
But we suffer and we bear,
What care I for the wide world,
And all its useless pelf,
I feel I've been around that way,
And I know how it is myself.

DOCTOR AUGUSTUS HENRY GROSS.

They passed them in,
The spiced lamps in the alabaster urns
Burned dimly, and the white fragrant smoke
Curled indolently on the chamber walls.
The silken curtains rustled on the windows.
He arose and said—
Have the Low Dutch served me thus?
Back on them, though a thousand curses
Came from Hecuba to Helen,
"I'd sooner read the Cosmos, than thus see
My banners in the dust.
"He schmole a grade big schmile" and said—
How can such things be
"And overcome us like a summer cloud."
Fy Jimminy!

BRIG. GEN. JACOB BOWMAN SWEITZER.

I saw a pale young orphan boy,
Meander down that way;
His boots were old, his pants were torn,
Should I one word more say?
Yes, I will soothe the suffering one.
And bid his woes depart;
The orphan's tears they do beat me,
And now he has my heart;
O Charity! O Charity! indeed he has my heart.

JOHN REBMAN.

Wrapped in furs and armed for hunting,
With his mighty bow of ash-tree,
With quiver full of arrows,
And perhaps with something else,
He went out to see the great Jayhawkin'
Into the everlasting, into the endless,
Into the vast and vacant forest;
There he reached the wigwam
Of the venerable Nokomis,
Where he heard the rushing and the ramming,
And the most promiscuous jamming
Of the candidates; and he mizzled as fast as he could.

MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON, M. D.

Unknown the region of his birth,
Perhaps he'll die unknown;
His name will perish from the earth,
His deeds survive alone;
The joy, and grief, and hope, and fear,
That fluttered through his breast,
A blissful smile of wanful woe—
Oblivion tells the rest.

Sudden Deaths.

Mr. Bernard Maguire an old citizen of the Eleventh ward died quite suddenly on Saturday afternoon, at his residence in Enoch street. An attorney who had called at Mr. Maguire's house to make his will, called on Saturday afternoon, but observing that he was in an apparent slumber made the remark: "Do not disturb him: Let him sleep." In a few moments afterwards it was discovered by one of the attendants that he was indeed

"sleeping the sleep that knows no breaking'
Morn of trial, or night of waking."

On Saturday morning Mr. Morgan Silvey, died at his residence 153 Third avenue after an illness of only four or five hours. He was down town in his usual health during the previous evening, and his many friends were astonished on Saturday morning to hear of his death. Mr. Silvey was connected with the Methodist Book Concern on Smithfield street. Perhaps no young man in the city had more or warmer friends than Mr. Silvey, and it is with a pang of real regret that we record his death. He was stricken down while a world of bright prospects were before him.

Another singular case comes [under our notice. We refer to the sudden death of Mr. Joseph M. McKee, doing business with his father on the corner of Eighth street and Duquesne Way. On Saturday he went with a pic nic party, of which he was one of the directors, and returned to his father's residence about three o'clock P. M. His mother inquired the cause of his early return. He sat down, made no reply, threw up his arms and was dead. Dr. Sipe and other physicians were called in and pronounced life extinct. He is supposed to have died of heart disease.

Wants a Decent Paper.

A gentleman residing on Penn street sends us the following:

Please have your carrier leave THE POST at my house, No.— Penn street. I am a Republican and formerly subscribed for the *Dispatch* and *Chronicle*. The former was obnoxious for its indecent reports and I changed to the *Gazette*. This I find to be as bad as the *Dispatch*, so in justice to my family, although I cannot agree with you politically, have decided to give you a trial. Please send it on. Resptly. yours,

THE POST is not in the habit of spreading before its readers that class of items to which our correspondent refers.

Railroad Smash Up.

The Express train, on the Pan Handle, which left Columbus at 3:30 yesterday morning was thrown off the track twenty-five miles east of Dennison. Two sleeping cars, two passenger cars and several baggage cars were thrown down an embankment of twenty-five feet and smashed to fragments. Strange to say no one was seriously hurt with the exception of the baggage master, who was seriously burned in the back. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The train reached this city six hours behind time.

Railroad Accident.

On Saturday morning about one o'clock, as the Cleveland freight trains, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, were approaching Agnew station, near Hayesville, the first section braker, and the rear train was approaching so close and at such a rate of speed that it had not time to stop, and it ran into the section of the first train that had separated, causing terrible havoc. The wreck is a very bad one—the worst that has occurred on the road for years. The fireman, when he saw that a collision was inevitable, jumped from the train, but the engineer stuck to his post, both, however, were injured—how badly we could not learn.

Western Pennsylvania Patents.

Below we give a list of United States patents granted to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending August 29, 1871:

Seat springs for vehicles, Benjamin Hershey, Erie. Assignee to self, E. Greer, R. Dudley, and R. F. Gaggin.

Machine for grinding saws, John Pedder and George Abel Temperanceville.

Pressure guage for water, backs of stoves, ranges, etc., James Anderson, Allegheny.

Washing machine, J. Schermerhorn, Waterfoad.

Corn sheller, D. C. Guttridge, Pittsburgh.

Mr. O. F. Davis, land commisstoner of the Union Pacific Railroad offers for sale some of the best farming and mineral lands in America situated in the great Platte Valley. In prices these lands range from two to ten dollars per acre and are sold on long credit. Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a free homestead of one hundred and sixty acres within railroad limits. Those interested should send to Mr. Davis, Omaha, Nebraska, for a descriptive pamphlet which is furnished free of cost.

The Homestead Bank

Is open on Saturday night.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Hall's Hair Renewer.

The question has often been asked by those interested, "Can I have my gray hair restored to its natural color, without coloring the skin? and can my thin locks be thickened up?" We answer, "It can;" and would advise you to read a treatise on the hair, which is published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., who send it free, upon application. They are the proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. We learn from it, the hair, in a perfect state of health, is constantly falling out, and new hairs grow from the same tubes; but, in case of any disease of the scalp, or by the use of alcoholic preparation, the hair tube becomes contracted at its mouth, and prevents the new follicle from reaching the surface. Their preparations will create a healthy condition of the scalp, and, by its tonic properties, will preserve and stregthen the roots of the hair.—*Statesman, Des Moines, Iowa.*

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Hale's Temperance Bitters

Are a medicine not a vile beverage.

The Prettiest Woman

In New York society, last winter, was a rough-skinned, freckled faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency, that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Katharion is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair, but stimulates its growth, and prevents it from falling out and turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. au13; t4w

Millions Bear Testimony.

to the wonderful curative effects of the California Herb Bitters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year, in almost every clime, and which, to the inexperienced practitioners of medicine, has been such a monster, has received such a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. WILSON, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT BEEF.

FOR THE SICK, INVALID AND CONVALESCENT,

Also for persons or children of weak constitutions, nothing is more strengthening than this extract.

Also recommended for hotels, restaurants, &c., in preparing weak soups, sauces, &c., to which it imparts the nutritive properties of the finest fresh beef. ½ teaspoonful will make a cup of the best beef tea. It is prepared by the process of Baron von Liebig, and has been analyzed by the most finished chemists in Europe. A pound possesses the nutritive properties of 36 pounds of best fresh beef, and will keep in any climate. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, cor. of Diamond.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Whites," Leucorrhœa, &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. **Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.** Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent *for* America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONI WAFERS. jy11:TU-TH&Sneowd&eow-W

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take. Being free of the nauseating, offensive, or cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Deiicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE, Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy29:lyw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THAT THE

FUSI YAMA

TEA IMPORTING COMPANY

IS A GENUINE TEA COMPANY,

We Give Below the Names of Some of the Present

STOCKHOLDERS

Ralph Bagaley, Esq.,
R. G. Hope,
L. Brookfield,
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J. Grandison,
J. Chadwick,
Wm. Swindell,
C. P. Caughey,
Thomas L. Coombs,
Wilson McCandless,
W. C. Moreland,
S. C. Hay,
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Thomas Graham,
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Hon. John H. Kerr,
A. H. Patterson,
A. I. Billows,
W. A. Adair,
Thomas W. Shaw,
L. Goughs,
A. D. Johnson,
W. C. Reiter,
J. H. McClelland,
Charles Pickering,
Thomas Hobson,
T. H. Hopkins,
Joseph S. Finch,
L. T. Yoder,
James Adair,
Robert T. Grier,
Henry Shade,
W. R. Boggs,
G. M. Black,
Henry Swindell,
R. W. Mackey,
John Foster,
Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh,
E. F. Drayo,
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Where copies of Charter, By-Laws, and further information can be had. The Tea business over the Pacific Railroad is increasing at a wonderful rate, and as this Company was among the first in the field, and having its OWN BRANCH HOUSE IN JAPAN, its prospects for a large and profitable business are truly flattering. The Company will buy, dry, pack and and ship Tea from Japan to all parts of the United States on Commission, while keeping in Pittsburgh a large and fresh assortment of Tea for sale to the trade and consumers. sep2

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A LAND GRANT OF

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NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

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2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,

within Railroad limits, equal to a direct bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.

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DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Near the Soldier's Monument,

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Spring and Plain Wagons, Carts, and Wheelbarrows of all kinds constantly on hand and made to order. Our

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We warrant to be the strongest and lightest wagon in use. Dealers and contractors supplied at low prices.

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SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THE INSCRIPTION.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. e15:1

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A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
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au26:1yW

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1w-e.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to A. P. LEWIS.
July 19, 1871. jy19:6w

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS, who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6tmw

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here for 16 years, and many other advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities and many hospitals as residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person, privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 2196 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cen's. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 2196 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.

PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC Medical Institute,

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Dr. Augustus Sies continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday xcepted. aug.12d&w1y.

A CARD

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 143 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

(Signed) CATHERINE DAVIS.

FREE TRY SAMPLES of our GREAT 8 page $1 00 Illustrated weekly 30 years established. Fine steel engravings free to sub's. Agt's make $5 a day. Send for **The Saturday Gazette,** Hallowell, Me. sep2:13tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A SAFE

AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

To a limited amount, upon a railroad which is well located for business, and which has been already largely constructed with the funds of its Stockholders, cannot be otherwise than safe. This security is increased if the Constructing Company is composed of men of high character, and of ample means for successfully carrying through the work they undertake. The

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY

Offer for sale a bond which combines these advantages to an unusual degree. The route lies between Mobile, Alabama, and Houston, Texas—passing through New Orleans, the New York of the South. Of the whole line of 475 miles, about two-thirds are already built, and the Stockholders have expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS in the work. The bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon all that part of the line west of New Orleans, which has an enormous traffic assured to it from the start, this being the only rail connection by which he cotton, corn, cattle and other productions of Texas can reach New Orleans.

So important is this coal considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by endorsement of second mortgage bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The First Mortgage

Eight Per Cent Bon

Now offered, are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are for $1,000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of 8 per cent. Currency or 7 per cent. Gold, at the option of the holder. Bonds registered if desired.

Among the leading Stockholders of the Company are Hon. E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor and Ex. U. S. Senator; Hon. John A. Griswold, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C., Massachusetts; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Harreson Durkee, and others, of New York; Benj. E. Bates, President Bank of Commerce, Franklin Havens, President Merchants' Bank, Boston, and others, also well known.

The above statement of facts proves the SAFETY of these Bonds. The PROFIT is equally manifest upon examination. They are sold for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1st. At this price they afford a certain income for forty-five years, or nearly nine per cent. upon their cost. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than* 77 *per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents., while holders of Government Sixes will find a decided profit in selling them at present high prices, and re-investing in the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Bonds.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.

Information concerning the Company and the Road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned or any of the Company's Advertised Agents.

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all disease of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and gladly endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1 50 per bottle. Address

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IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $250,000, with the privilege of increasing to $300,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15,sn&W

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Sores in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional Skin and Syphiloid diseases but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all sufferiug from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the retrative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Bone-making, Blood and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chorite of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decomposition and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her owth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything

THOSE STOLEN WARRANTS

TOO HONEST TO HOLD OFFICE.

Dismissal of J. M. McClure.

He Exposes the Nefarious Treasury Robbery of George O. Evans, and Governor Geary and the Other Pinnderers Drive him from Office—Some Further Revelations Concerning the Great Larceny.

Below we present some extracts from the letter of Deputy Attorney General Joseph M. McClure to Attorney General Brewster, upon the former's removal from office, upon the order of Governor Geary. It appears that Mr. McClure's only offense was that he made an *expose* of the nefarious scheme of plunder in which Evans and the leading Radicals of the State were either directly or indirectly engaged.

In his letter Mr. McClure says:

I fully expected to be removed. First—Because at our interview, at my house, on Tuesday night, the 15th inst., you informed me that Governor Geary fervently demanded my removal. Second—Because I believed such would be the result that would follow my exposure of the nefarious transaction of Governor Geary and his miserable Special Agent. You will remember that I so stated when I submitted the papers to you at Atlantic City, on Friday the 11th inst.

At our interview on Tuesday night above mentioned you informed me that Governor Geary demanded my removal, because I had used my official or semi-official position to procure official papers from the Treasury of the United States and from the Departments of this State. True it is I did not state, when I asked for those papers, that they were for my private use, simply because such statement would have been false. Nor did I purposely conceal the fact that I intended to publish them, as Governor Geary would testify, if he could in any way be induced to speak the truth. Governor Geary himself informed me, at our conference on Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, that he had heard from persons in the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's Departments that I was preparing a statement for publication in relation to the collection of State claims against the United States.

The very first use I made of the original papers in my possession was an official or public one. Immediately upon receiving them (on the 8th or 9th inst.) I exhibited them to the Auditor General and suggested to him that immediate steps be taken to investigate the matter and secure the money clearly owing to the State.

I also submitted the papers to the cashier of the State Treasury, Mr. Nicholson, in the absence of Mr. Mackey. Almost before the ink was dry upon the certificate of the State Treasurer, and upon that of Mr. Weakly, Deputy Secretary of State, to the copies of the commission and bond of Mr. Special Agent Evans, I took the cars for Philadelphia for the purpose of submitting the documents to you, as I felt in duty bound. You were not in Philadelphia, and I at once, on ascertaining this fact by going to your office, telegraphed to you at Atlantic City, asking where I could meet you. Your reply reached me too late for the train that evening (Thursday evening, August 10th.) I then telegraphed you that I would be with you next morning. I exhibited the papers to you before twelve o'clock, noon, of Friday, the 11th inst.

* * * * *

Why is Governor Geary so much incensed at the publication of these mere transcripts of the public records? Why did he almost or altogether curse the Auditor General and State Treasurer for giving me their certificates, which simply certified what was part of their records, and in addition thereto, that no demand had been made for commission or percentage on the amounts paid by Gov. Geary into the State Treasury, and that no commission or per centage had been paid? Why did Gov. Geary complain so vehemently of the form of those certificates? They contained nothing but naked facts. Does it become the Governor of a State to complain when the people are permitted to see a portion of all of their public records?

* * * * *

Governor Geary has never alluded to this matter of the collection of the State claims in any of his annual messages to the Legislature.

* * * * *

Why did not Governor Geary bring his Special Agent to account long ago? If not before, he certainly knew two months ago that this agent had in his hands money belonging to the State. I know that a certain individual called upon him in June last—securing Governor Geary's presence in Harrisburg after repeated efforts—and demanded a share of these spoils gathered from this State Agency. I know that he came away from that interview perfectly satisfied with the arrangement then made by or between himself and Governor Geary. I know further that the individual aforesaid received about $5,000 as the result of that interview; whether from Governor Geary or George O. Evans, his very Special Agent, is not material.

* * * * * * * * *

For my successor permit me to suggest your son, F. Carroll Brewster, jr. While I was your deputy, you carefully appropriated to yourself the $3 Attorney's fees—which former Attorney-Generals gave to their deputies—all of the 5 per cent. commissions collected since April 6th, 1871, and all fees for approval of charters. Having your son in my stead, you could swell your limited income by adding his salary to the before-mentioned perquisites, and thus in a measure relieve your straightened circumstances.

For THE POST.]

YOUR remarks relative to the entire want of unity of action by the Democrat in the City Councils is universally approved. How in the nature of things is a party orgenization to be kept up if our representative men become panic stricken before our adverse majority? It would seem to be the duty of Chris. Magee, Esq., the Chairman of our City Committee, to call that body together at the very earliest practicable period, and initiate measures for a thorough city organization.

It is hoped, as there exists serious doubts of the regularity of the election of the Water Commission, that our Democratic members will not ignore their political affinities again if the question should come before them at a future day.

The Democratic party should take some action denying its responsibility for a Commission selected by the *Ring*, even if endorsed by timid representatives.

A DEMOCRAT.

POLITICAL.

Senator Thurman on the "New Departure."

COLUMBUS, O., August 31.—It having been understood that the reports of Senator Thurman's speech, owing to the lateness of the hour he spoke, were imperfect, a revised report has been furnished the *Ohio Statesman*.

He considered first the claims of the administration to the support of the country on the ground of having restored the rebellious States to their proper relations to the government. So far as the Republican party in Congress have done their work the effect has been to retard reconstruction, in support of which he referred to the act compelling the formation of new constitutions.

On the new departure, said: Now my friends, it has been common for the Republican party of this country to say that the Democrats have taken a New Departure and that New Departure they allege consists in saying that we have been wrong, and the Republicans have been right. I say there has never been any such confession as that. We are as much opposed to what has been done as when we gave our votes against it. Why, if I should see a man strike another in an unlawful and brutal manner in the street, throttle him and knock him down, and trespass upon his rights, and I should see his wounds and bruises, and see him bleeding, I should be compelled to say that he was down and bleeding. But who would call that a confession that the villain who outraged him had done what was proper. [Laughter.]

So when these men throttled the Constitution, ruined the peace of the country—when they made the South almost as ruinous as in the midst of war, we remonstrated and opposed them, and now, because we cannot deny that the thing has been accomplished. Because we are compelled to admit the fact that the reconstruction laws have been executed and the amendments to the Constitution fastened upon us, we are told, forsooth, that we admit that the Radicals were right and we were wrong. That's logic for you.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed. We opposed it. Why did we oppose it? Because it provided that all people in the United States should be equal before the law? There is not one Democrat from the Ohio river to Canada, not one in the United States opposed it upon any such grounds. That has always been the law in Ohio; that has always been the law in the Northern States. The Democrats, he said, were opposed to the fourteenth amendment, First, because it disfranchised the men of influence, of intellect, of education, whose aid was most necessary to restore peace to the South. Secondly, because the language was ambiguous, and was such as would enable an ambitious President and Congress to usurp the powers that belonged to the individual States, and to overthrow every one of the reserved rights of the people of the States. And were we not right? For it is under the ambiguous and loose language of that Amendment that the infamous Ku-Klux bill was passed, under a pretense of authority derived from that loose and ambiguous language. If this interpretation were correct, the President would have power in the State of Ohio to displace the Governor, dethrone the Legislature, turn out of office our Judges, and establish martial law from one end of the State to the other, whenever he thinks or pretends to think it is necessary for him to take martial possession of Ohio. In order to protect the rights of individuals, we were right then in opposing that amendment thus framed and thus phrased.

The Fifteenth Amendment we opposed, because, first it was a fraud upon the people in the way was prepared and carried out, and a direct violation of the solumn pledges of the dominant party made in the platform at Chicago. We opposed it for stronger reasons than that. We said it was perfectly monstrous that we should turn over at least one-half of the Southern States to the control of a race not one in ten of whom could read, much less write, and of whom not one in a thousand had the least idea of the government under which he lived, and under which they were now to discharge the duties of law makers. If the time should come when they should be educated to a proper standard to enable them to exercise this right, with intelligence, and to the welfare of the country, we said it would be right. Now what has been the effect of this in the reconstructed States down South? With their preponderance of negro voters the result has been that they are the worst governed part of God's globe to-day. Those States have been delivered over to the tender mercies of the carpet-baggers and adventurers of the North, and of the meaner men, the scalawags of the South, and with the negroes in combination with them, they govern almost every one of those States. And how do they govern them? When the war ended, those States were prostrated to a degree we can hardly realize, ravaged by their own armies as well as ours; the people were prostrated, their currency was worth nothing, thousands and tens of thousands of their farms lay desolate under the scourge of war; they were ruined in fortune, humbled and prostrate in spirit. That was the time when it behooved us to take them by the hand and help them up. Just at that time this Republican party, those carpet-baggers and scalawags took hold of the government in those States.

As to the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, Senator Thurman said they had never made any objection to it, and that no man could point to any act of the Democrats in the Northern States that ever approved of slavery.

The rest of the speech was devoted to the review of the finances of the administration and the Ku Klux act.

Ben Butler Renominates the Present Taker.

WORCESTER, August 30.—General Butler made another political speech here to-night, which was in great part a repetition of the doctrine he enumerated by his speech at Springfield. He made some allusions to his family history, severely handling the Massachusetts newspapers, and referred to his candidacy for Governship. He renominated Grant for Presidency.

Struggle for the Iowa Senatorship.

NEW YORK, August 31.—A telegram to the *Herald* from Washington reports that the Hon. Jas. F. Wilson, who arrived in that city yesterday, reports that Wm. B. Allison is almost sure of being elected United States Senator from Iowa. The letter of Dr. Newman to the Methodist clergymen—another of which he is known to have written, but which was suppressed—did Mr. Harlan serious injury with the people Mr Wilson thinks the absence of so many officials from the seat of government is having a serious effect on the party, though he is of the opinion that Gen. Grant will be re-nominated and re-elected.

Joe Hawley Convicts Ben Butler of Deliberate Lying.

HARTFORD, Ct., August 31.—General Hawley publishes the following card:

General Butler in his Worcester speech fixes upon my change from the army of the James to be chief of staff under General Terry in N. Carolina as the time when he displaced me for inefficiency and incompetency. He was relieved from command and sent to Lowell on January 17th, 1864. I did not make that change till more than two weeks afterwards, when General Ord was in command of that army and Butler had nothing to do with it.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., August 31.—The business committee of the Conservative Convention reported a plan of party organization throughout the State, which was adopted. The Committee not being prepared to report a platform was allowed to sit during the session of the Convention. The resolution inviting Governor Walker to a seat on the platform, which was tabled yesterday was taken up and after a spirited discussion was adopted with only three dissenting votes.

Carpet-Bag Clayton Arrested and Released on Bail—Dissatisfaction of Colored Radicals—Democratic Resolutions.

LITTLE ROCK, September 1.—Senator Clayton arrived in this city last night, and was serenaded by a few personal friends. He made a short speech.

This morning he was arrested by the United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Arkansas, on a charge of issuing a certificate of election to General John Edwards as member of Congress from this district, in violation of the enforcement act. The Senator gave bonds for his appearance at the October term of the Federal Court.

Hon. James Brooks made a speech last night to a large crowd of colored people, in which he was particularly severe on ex-Governor Clayton and his ballot-box stuffers.

At a large gathering of Democrats near here on Thursday, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That, as the sense of this meeting, we recognize the adoption of the late amendments to the Constitution of the United States as settling the political status of all citizens, not disfranchised by State or National legislation, and that we deprecate any discussion calculated to bring into question the right of suffrage guaranteed by those amendments, and that we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens the doctrines of universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—There is very little betting on the result of the election which takes place on Wednesday next. Both parties are working hard.

A Hopeless Errand.

LONG BRANCH, September 1.—A committee of the Warmoth wing of the Republican party of Louisiana are here waiting for the President to return from Washington.

Colfax for Grant and Tired of Public Life

CHICAGO, September 1.—While Vice President Colfax was in St. Paul on Monday, the St. Paul *Dispatch* sent a reporter to interview him, particularly to ascertain whether the statement recently published that he intended to retire from public life was not a ruse, and whether he did not really intend to be a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency before the next Republican National Convention. Mr. Colfax replied to the reporter promptly and bluntly that he was for Grant against the field openly and above board. The reporter having alluded to the recent statement in the New York *Standard*, that the Greeley-Fenton wing of the Republican party in New York were intending to bring Colfax forward as a candidate, Mr. Colfax responded as follows: There is nothing in it. I have had no communication with them, and am for Grant unqualifiedly. People laugh at me and don't believe me when I say I am determined to retire to private life, and I have ceased repeating it, but it is true nevertheless. I have had all of public life that I desire. When I got better after my illness in Washington, I found I needed rest and quiet, and ran up here to secure it. I feel a great deal better than when I came, and have been greatly gratified at the magnificent country I have seen.

Greeley Still Recusant.

NEW YORK, September 1.—It is thought that the speech delivered by Horace Greeley at the meeting of the Republican Committee last evening, is evidence that the Committee intend to keep up the organization regardless of the action of the State Committee.

Another Victim Ready for the Holocaust

CHICAGO, September 1.—A special from Des Moines says that James F. Wilson has consented to be a candidate for the United States Senate from Iowa. Mr. Wilson is now east, but before leaving he informed a friend that if the General Assembly, when they came together, thought it advisable to elect him, he would accept the trust.

An Ugly Business.

NEW ORLEANS—Sept. 3. The name of U. S. Senator J. R. West figures in the water works building business in city council, and a prominent State official is reported to be largely interested in the scheme.

Election Riot in New Mexico Seven Persons Killed and one Wounded.

SANTA FE, N. M., September 3. This morning's *Post* contains the following correspondence from La Mesilla in the southern part of this territory:

The election excitement in the Valley culminated to-day is one of the most fearful affrays ever witnessed here. It is no exaggeration to say that the Plaza has been literally

Drenched with Human Blood.

At present writing, Sunday evening 27th, it is known that seven persons have been killed, while it is estimated that the list of wounded reaches as high as thirty, of whom seven or eight are mortally.

From five o'clock this afternoon until six the Plaza resounded with pistol shots, groans, yells and execrations. For fully fifteen minutes the firing was incessant, and continued during the rest of the hour.

The Republican and Democratic parties had each selected to-day as the most suitable time for

The Grand Campaign.

At an early hour this morning both parties commenced their preparations. The leaders were evidently desirous of avoiding disturbance, and the respective parties formed in procession and passed each other's place of meeting without any outbreaks, and nothing happened until after the meeting had adjourned and the processions reformed.

AT five P. M., both parties met in the Plaza and each showed a defiant *vis-a-vis*. A pistol shot was fired, when

A General Fight

ensued. Many women and children hurried to their houses, but the fight was kept up from windows and housetops, the dead and wounded falling on all sides.

Hon. John Simon, Republican candidate for Judge, was the first killed. The balance of the killed and wounded were mostly Mexicans.

Another fight took place at Aulo Chico, near Los Vegas, in which six or seven persons were killed and wounded. The people are

Terribly Excited

here but everything is being done to preserve the peace and good order.

Hon. Marsh Giddings, the new Governor of this territory, arrived here on Thursday and was inaugurated yesterday. He was serenaded last evening by one of the largest assemblages ever known in this city and made a speech which was received with great enthusiasm.

THE OLD WORLD.

REVELS OF THE COMMUNE.

Sensual Sloth of the Central Committee—How Pretty Waiter Girls Enticed the Stoical Reds by their Witcheries.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Versailles, August 19th, says: Lullier yesterday threw the whole Court into convulsions of laughter in which even the grave President could not help joining, by the indignant vehemence with which he contrasted his own activity during the insurrection with the sensual sloth of his colleagues. One of the accused had insinuated that Lullier, had been part the cause of his own arrest in consequence of his unreasonable conduct when "*apres dejeuner, il etait excessivement exaltes*, (he felt bully after a square meal.) This was too much for Lullier who certainly if one may judge from his conduct in Court, does not require any artificial stimulant to excite him. So he arose and declared that during four days he had only slept five hours, the first day one hour upon the chair; the second one hour upon the chair; the third one hour upon the sofa and during this term what were they doing at the Hotel deVille? They were laughing; they were singing, while the young *cantinieres bien choises*, (pretty waiter girls) poured out, in deep draughts, the wine of triumph.

The suddenness of the attack, the quarter from which it came, from the midst of the men themselves attacked, and above all, the indignant energy of the orator's tones and delivery, which spoke as if he had been an ancient prophet, decrying the vices of a degenerate age would have been too much for the gravity of any Court, and yesterday the whole room went into roars of laughter. The amusement was naturally not diminished when the elderly, highly respectable looking conspirator, thus accused of dallying at a great state crisis with young *cantinieres*, rose indignantly to protest that he had no share in such proceedings and knew nothing about them.

This is not the first time that Lullier has upset the gravity of the Court, but he is allowed and really deserves considerable license. The contrast between his manly, outspoken profession of faith and the contemptible quibbling and shirking of the prisoners who preceded him, is, to use a cant phrase, "positively refreshing." Lullier has not for a moment attempted to disavow his share in the insurrection.

Nobody was more indignant than he at the arrest of General Cheney, whom he at once did his utmost to release. "His strenuous efforts," as he declares, "drawing down upon him the suspicion of the Comite Centrale," and contributing subsequently to his own arrest. He knew nothing about the assassination of Generals Lecomte and Thomas until it was over and declared that had he been there, it would never have happened while he remained alive.

FRANCE.

Thiers Congratulated—Evacuation.

VERSAILLES, September 1.—The powers of Europe have sent congratulatory dispatches to Thiers for the prolongation of his term of office. Advices from the Departments say the people generally approve of the action of the Assembly in relation to the Chief Executive.

Thiers Thanked.

PARIS, September 1.—Thiers sent to the Assembly to-day his first message since the prolongation of his powers. He thanks the Assembly for its extensive confidence, repeats his protestations of devotion to the country and hopes to succeed in the rehabilitation of France.

Election for Councils General—Second Thought.

VERSAILLES, September 1.—The election for Councils General will be held throughout France at about the end of the present month.

Warcy has withdrawn his resignation of the Ministry of Public Wirks.

PERSIA

Frightful Ravages by Pestilence and Famine.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Foreign advices report that in Persia the cholera and famine are still making fearful ravages among the people. On August 5th a telegram, received by the Galata Board of Health from Tabreze, reports the rapid spread of cholera in that city. During the previous week the deaths from the epidemic averaged two hundred a day, and when the telegram was dispatched the inhabitants were flying in thousands to the villages towards Oorumian and Khoi. The intelligence at Tabreze, at the same date, was that the famine in the southern provinces, instead of abating was worse than ever.

The Levant *Herald* publishes a statement that in Khorassan one-third of the whole population has perished from starvation, and at Ispahan no less than 27,000 persons have succumbed to it. Ever since the Shahs pilgramage to Kerba, cholera, typhus, small pox, famine and the cattle plague have combined to ruin the country.

ENGLAND.

Naval Court Martial—Arrivals.

LONDON, September 1.—A naval court martial has been ordered to thoroughly investigate the accident to the ironclad Repulse, which has been aground at Sheerness.

The United States steamer Shenandoah, from Messina, and the steamship China, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and proceeded to Liverpool. The steamship Queen, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and proceeded to Liverpool. The steamship City of Limerick, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and proceed to Liverpool.

Gazetted.

LONDON, September 1.—The Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn is gazetted to-day as the British member of the Board of Arbitration which is to meet at Geneva under the Treaty of Washington.

NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor Not Forgotten.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The foreign journals state that on the occasion of Napoleon's fete day, August 15th, besides the congratulatory telegrams from the heads of European Governments, the Ex-Emperor received as many as one thousand letters, three hundred dispatches, together with various presents, and an address said to be signed by six thousand business men in Paris, Armed, Manhattan Liverpool, Frankfort and Bremen.

THE SOUTH.

Yellow Jack Dying Out.

CHARLESTON, September 3. — The weather is fine and the general opinion is that the fever is dying out. The Board of Health report three deaths for the two days ending at noon to-day.

An Unqualified Denial.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—A. H. Stephens, in Friday's Atlanta *Sun* indignantly denies the charge that he is the author of the pamphlet entitled, "Concession or how the lost cause may be regained, and the independence of the South secured."

Alleged Ku Klux.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 3.—The *Union* says a gentleman from Washington, North Carolina, yesterday, states that as he passed Greensboro, North Carolina, he saw sixteen Ku Klux in charge of the United States commanding officer who told him that about sixty more were about to be arrested. Those under arrest, one of whom is said to be a member of the North Carolina Legislature, were on the way to put in an appearance before the United States Commissioners at Washington.

Arrival of the McKee Crew at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 3.—The Pittsburgh crew arrived here last night and have gone into quarters at the Lake House. The Pricer crew has been entered for the race, making eight to start in the four oared contest.

Sadler Makes a Square Back Down—Off for Saratoga—A Souvenir for the Americans.

HALIFAX, N. S., September 3.—Several citizens offered to back Brown against Sadler to row over the same course within thirty days for any sum from $1,000 to $10,000. Sadler refused the offer. The feeling is strong here that Brown would have won the skull race yesterday had Sadler not taken his water.

The Taylor, Renforth and American crews left to-day for Saratoga. Before leaving the Americans were presented with a purse by their friends here.

The inquest on Renforth's remains will be resumed on Monday.

THE REVERE MURDER.

A Branch Road not Run by Telegraph—Officials Endeavoring to Shift Responsibility—No Verdict Yet.

BOSTON, September 1.—The coroner's inquest at Revere was continued to-day.

Lunt, depot master sworn—Have charge of making up and starting trains; on the twenty-sixth of August told the engineer and baggage master of the Pullman train to look out for trains that were ahead; gave no instructions as regards the accommodation train particularly; the trains had not run regularly for a few nights past for want of cars; do not start the trains myself; conductors start them; sometimes advise them about starting, advise them to run fast or slow when trains are behind time; do not advise them to make up time; heard of the collision ten minutes past ten o'clock; I told the engineer of the Pullman train to look out for trains ahead; the Saugus Branch road is operated without telegraph; don't think the accident would have happened if there had been a telegraph; have represented to my superior officer the need of more cars.

Josiah Prescott sworn—Am Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad; have been so fifteen years and eleven months; have charge of the working of the road and the leaving of the trains, told the depot master to caution the engineer and baggage master to look out for the trains ahead on the night of August 26th; have reported the necessity of having more cars; my request has not met with a response at all times; spoke to Lunt to notify the engineer to lookout for trains; trains are in the hands of the men who have control after leaving the depot; think all the engineers and conductors on all the trains should have known their positions on the night in question, and that the engineer of the Pullman train should have run cautiously.

The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

YELLOW JACK.

No Cases at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 1. — Leading physicians here publish the statement to-day that no cases of yellow fever have thus far appeared in Savannah, nor any disease that approximates to it. They declare, also, that this season has been the healthiest that has been experienced in this city for years.

Precautions Against the Epidemic.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—A dispatch received at the Postoffice Department from the Postmaster at Savannah, Georgia, says that the mails and also all cars and passengers are refused admittance into Savannah in consequence of the fear of the epidemic, yellow fever. It is also stated that the mails from Charleston will be sent by way of Augusta.

The Disease Abating in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 1.—The cool weather seems to have had a favorable influence in abating the fever. No new cases are reported to-day, and only one death took place. To correct erroneous rumors it should be stated that the business of the city is proceeding without interruption of any kind, and that all railroad trains arrive and depart with accustomed punctuality. The *Courier* and *News* agree in estimating the growing cotton crop at from three million to three and quarter million bales. They incline however to the former figures as the more probable.

FIVE TWENTIES.

$100,000,000 Bonds, Principal and Interest, called in for Redemption.

The following was issued to-day:

NOTICE.

Redemption of 5-20 Bonds of 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 1, 1871.

By virtue of authority, given by an Act of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, entitled an Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of bonds hereinbelow designated, known as the 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the city of Washington, on or after the first day of December next and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say the coupon bonds known as the 1st series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1st, 1863, numbered as follows: 1 to 30,000, inclusive, $50 each; 1 to 42,573, inclusive, $100 each; 1 to 6,011, inclusive, $500 each; 1 to 74,104, inclusive, $1,000 each; and registered bonds of same act 1 to 595, inclusive, $50 each; 1 to 4,103 inclusive, $100 each; 1 to 1,899 inclusive, $500 each; 1 to 8,956 inclusive, $1,000 each; 1 to 2,665 inclusive, $5,000 each; 1 to 2,906 inclusive, $10,000 each. The amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, is one hundred million dollars. The coupon bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, embracing those described above, do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office.

(Signed,) J. V. HARTLEY, Acting Secretary.

Noble Results

Are constantly arrived at by the prescribing of Helmbold's Buchu. It is at all times regarded with unusual approbation by physicians of eminence, who administer it whenever opportunities occur.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

JUNIATA county is out of debt.

HARRISBURG records its dogs.

TYRONE and Altoona are annoyed by burglars.

OIL CITY is organizing two military companies.

HUNTINGDON is still progressing. She now has policemen.

MERCER county will have four or five fairs this fall.

CUMBERLAND county has diphtheria and scarlet fever.

MERCER COUNTY peaches sell in Greenville for two dollars a bushel.

THE new Oil City daily will make its appearance in about ten days.

CAMBRIA county will hold its fair at Johnstown on the third of October—to last four days.

THE new ground of the Montgomery county Agricultural Society is called "Amber Park."

THE wheat crop of this State is reported to be larger than it has been any time for fifteen years.

THE Pleasantville opera house is being moved to Parker's Landing. It was first erected at Pithole, in its palmy days.

A LARGE tannery, that will employ some two hundred hands, is being erected in Howe township, forrest county.

AN ice cave has been discovered, about five miles above Lock Haven, in which ice abounds all the year round.

MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS, who was so seriously hurt by a runaway at Petroleum Centre several days ago, is now in a fair way of recovery.

THERE are four wells drilling, and three getting ready to drill on the Clarion, about three-fourths of a mile from the mouth of said stream.

THE Democracy of Lawrence county will hold their Convention on Monday, September 18. The primary meetings take place on Saturday, the 16th.

FREYBURG, Newmansville, Lickingville and Lineville are now supplied with a mail three times a week, instead of twice a week as heretofore.

E. H. RANCH, of Lancaster, is writing a dictionary of what is known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." This will be a literary curiosity.

THE citizens of Pottstown are taking measures for introducing a number of black bass into the Schuylkill river at that point.

A BARN belonging to Robert Temple, of Hopewell township, Beaver county, was struck by lightning the other day, and burned to the ground with al its contents.

DANIEL NANCARROW, of Centre county is accredited with having killed seventy-seven rattlesnakes, within an area of 20 feet square, one day recently.

THE Berks county Agricultural and Hortscultural Fair will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of September.

MR. JOSEPH HUPP, near West Alexander, Washington county, Pa., recently sold his entire clip of wool, 1,100 fleeces, weighing over 4,000 pounds, for 75 cents per pound.

A SHOE factory will be commenced in Lock Haven, as soon as $30,000 has been subscribed to the capital stock. Twenty-three thousand dollars of the amount have already been secured.

THE surviving members of the 83d Pennsylvania Regiment, will hold a reunion at Meadville, on the 12th of September. The members of the 44th, New York, have been invited to participate in the festivities.

THE County Commissioners of Montgomery county, have purchased Charles Hunsicker's lot on Airy street, Norristown, adjoining the Court House, for $9,000. It is to be added to the public grounds.

THOMAS MCBRIDE, of Woodville, Cambria county, was recently struck by a car belonging to the mine in which he was employed, and instantly killed. Deceased was sixty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

IT is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 attended the recent Wayne Camp Meeting, in Clinton county. The meeting lasted ten days and those who were there seem to be well pleased with the conduct and results.

BUCKS county is not to be relieved of chicken cholera, which has been prevailing in the neighboring county of Montgomery, for the disease has stepped across the line and is now prostrating the Shanghais and Brahmas about Newton.

THE managers of the Waynesburg Branch Railroad from Downington to Waynesburg, are now surveying the route twelve miles beyond, on which, when completed, cars will be run to New Holland, and will connect with the railroad from Columbia to Reading. This will open the greatest coal route in the State.

THE Grass Flats, and the mouth of Turkey run, on the Clarion river, and all the country about Petersburg, appears to be considered first-class oil territory. The Gaily and Dower well, at the Grass Flats, is steadily producing 30 barrels of oil per day, and the Jackson well, on the opposite side of the Clarion, and half a mile further up, is yielding 35 barrels a day. These are the only wells finished in that territory, and certainly indicate great richness of the new field. About eighty new wells are being put down on the Clarion river, and the hills on the other side—most of them being in the neighborhoods of the Grass Flats and Petersburg.—*Clarion Democrat.*

OHIO NEWS.

THE Central Ohio Conference is now in session at Kenton.

A NEW steamer is to be put in the Steubenville and East Liverpool trade in a few weeks.

SIX prisoners escaped from the the Portage county jail a few evenings since. They were assisted by outsiders.

THE School Board of Columbia county issued two hundred and sixty-two certificates to teachers for the year ending August 31, 1871.

OBEDIAH SLEMMONS, for eight years postmaster at Cadiz, under Pierce and Buchanan, was elected last Saturday week postmaster by the Republicans. Obediah understands himself.

THOMAS JONES, a workman in the rolling mill at Warren, this State, fell out of his bed room window Sunday night, falling about twenty feet and fracturing his skull. He died at eight o'clock Monday morning.

SEVENTY-FIVE railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio river, offer visitors half fare transportation to the exposition at Cincinnati, with the privilege of returning in from two to ten days.

THERE were baptisms in the Ohio river, at Bellaire, on Sunday last. The candidates are of the Christian Church. There are frequent additions to that church, baptism occurring nearly every Lord's day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Terrific Explosion in a Lancaster Mine—Fifty Miners Buried Alive.

LONDON, September 6.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning in a coal mine near the town of Wigan, Lancashire. Some fifty persons who were in the seam of the mine at the time of the catastrophe were cut off from communication with the outer world. It is feared they have all been suffocated by the foul air. A party has been sent down to ascertain the condition of the men who had been buried alive, and who were still in the mine. It is thought that they have all perished. The neighborhood of the disaster is thronged with the relatives and acquaintances of the supposed victims. The scene is one of the most heart-rending description.

Appointments—The Dublin Riot—The Queen's Health.

LONDON, September 6.—It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne will be appointed Governor General of India. The Marquis of Lansdown will succeed the Earl of Spence as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A dispatch from Dublin says that McCarthy, one of the constables wounded in the riot, is dying.

The Queen is still ill.

Republican Programme—Railroad Disaster—Minor Topics.

LONDON, September 6.—The Republican Committee of England has to-day issued a programme of the party which they claim to represent. It embraces the following principles:

The application of the principles of federation to the kingdom; the abolition of titles and privileges, the suppression of monopolies; the abolition of standing armies; compulsory education; the state to provide work for those laborers who are able to work, and sustenance for those who are incapacitated from work; the naturalization of the land; popular legislation and diffusion of Republicanism.

Earl Derby delivered a brilliant speech on the land question yesterday at Liverpool on the occasion of opening the exhibition of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society.

Fifteen Royal field batteries passed in review at Aldershot yesterday, making a splendid appearance.

Fifteen more workmen, who were brought from Germany as substitutes for the striking miners of New Castle-on-Tyne have struck on the plea that they were engaged under false pretences.

Eighteen thousand persons left Mersey for the United States during the month of August.

There was an accident to-day on the Western Railway near Reading in which sixteen persons were injured.

Capital vs. Labor—Renforth's Remains—Sixty-nine Workmen Buried Alive by the Wigan Disaster.

LONDON, September 6.—The proprietors in New Castle are sending in every direction to obtain men to fill the places of the strikers. Fresh workmen are arriving in considerable numbers from Cornwall, London, Norway and other quarters. Several factories have been able to resume operations with their former activity although nearly four thousand old hands have left town.

The remains of Renforth, the Tyne boatman, reached Gateshead to-night. Thousands followed the coffin in silence to the house of the widow of the deceased. The funeral takes place on Sunday.

Four plate-layers were instantly killed by a railway accident near Scarton on the Preston and Carlisle railway.

The number killed by the explosion at Wigan is sixty-nine. The scenes around the mouth of the mine were heartrending.

PERSIA.

Frightful Ravages of the Famine—Inhabitants Forced to Devour the Flesh of Corpses, Beasts, and Carrion, and in Some Cases, Driven to Kill and Eat Children—The Calamity Abating—Dreadful Destitution Among the Poorer Classes—Prussian Military System Being Introduced.

NEW YORK, September 6.—A correspondent of a London paper, writing from Shiraz under date of June 23d, says:

"The famine in Persia may now be said to have almost come to an end, but the distress caused by it will continue for a long time. The price of bread has fallen considerably, but all the property of the poorer classes, excepting only the most necessary clothes, has long since been sold or exchanged for bread, and it is but too evident that starvation will be the fate of a great many more.

On the road from Bushire to Shiraz one can see at many places half interred bodies. At the caravansary, about thirty miles from Shiraz, many people—it is stated two hundred—have died from starvation in about a week.

Kaseroon, a town eighty miles from Shiraz, is half depopulated. Many of its inhabitants went to Shiraz, Bushire or other large towns, and great numbers died. On all the roads and highways crowds of beggars in the last stages of destitution waylay travelers. Sanguinary fights, often resulting in loss of life, take place over the carcasses of mules, donkeys or horses, which have died on the road, and robberies with violence are very frequent.

At Yezd and Gland Kerman the famine raged more than anywhere else. In a letter dated Yezd, April last, it was stated that the corpses had been resorted to for food, and eight authentic cases of children having been killed and devoured by their parents were enumerated.

Since the Shah has heard of the result of the late war, he feels no more confidence in the officers now instructing his troops. He says: 'A Prussian officer or none; and a Prussian officer he will have. A Prussian colonel is being or has been engaged to instil into the Persian soldiers the strategy of Marshal Moltke and perhaps Bismarckian annexation."

FRANCE.

Miscellaneous Matters.

PARIS, September 6.—The condemned Communists, excepting Lullier, have appealed to the Civil Courts.

The *Verite*, recently suspended, has reappeared under the title of *The Constitution*.

The trial of the Communist Rossel, has been appointed for Thursday.

The vacation of the Assembly begins on the 16th.

Bourges has become the military centre. The military school at Metz will be moved there.

New Governor for Algeria.

LONDON, September 6.—President Thiers has appointed Duc d'Aumale Governor of Algeria.

Minor Topics.

VERSAILLES, September 6.—The report that the Duke d'Aumale has been appointed Governor of Algeria is denied.

THE CHOLERA.

One Case at Liverpool—Ravages of the Scourge in Russia.

LONDON, September 6.—There is one case of cholera reported in Liverpool.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The latest European mails have further intelligence of the progress of the cholera in Russia, from which it appears that in some places the proportion of deaths still continues very high. At Boresologbsk, a town of twelve hundred inhabitants, for a short time one hundred and fifty persons died every day. In one village in Voronesh, seventy persons died out of a population of two hundred. At Nijni Novgorod, one day, every case proved fatal. In some places the people are panic stricken and do nothing, looking upon the scourge as a divine punishment to which they are bound to submit. Everywhere there is a want of medical aid. In the district of Nonoksperski there is only one doctor for a population of five thousand. He has to visit patients who are forty or fifty miles distant from each other. In St. Petersburg the cases are considerably diminished.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TRINITY CHURCH.

A New Temple of Worship—Dimensions of the Building—Its Exterior and Interior—Ornamentation of the Edifice—Windows and Stained Glass.

New Trinity Church is fast approaching completion, and will doubtless be opened for public worship in a month or two, some description of the edifice will not therefore be out of place. All that remains to be done is the carpenter work, the finishing of the steeple and some of the glazing, so that a visitor is well able to judge of the appearance the interior of the Church will present when finished. Even now it is easy to see that the Church will be the most elaborately constructed and ornate temple of worship in the city, and that every part has been designed to embody the idea of architectural harmony and elaborate ornamentation.

THE EXTERIOR.

The exterior of the Church presents a very striking appearance, as much from the pureness of the Gothic type of architecture presented as from the peculiarly solid appearance of the stone of which it is constructed. It has a frontage upon Sixth avenue of sixty-one feet and a half, and a depth from the front of the tower of one hundred and sixty-three feet. The pitch of the roof is at a height of forty feet and the apex is seventy feet from the ground. The spire when completed will be two hundred and sixteen feet high, and will be surmounted by a weather vane, and at the break of the spire will be erected four pinnacles. Two other pinnacles will be erected on the Smithfield street side of the front.

THE INTERIOR.

The inside of the edifice is constructed on the most approved style of ecclesiastical architecture, and is also of the pure Gothic style. A very roomy vestibule leads from the porch into the Church proper, which, by the bye, it is claimed, will seat nine hundred persons. Two galleries have been erected, one over the vestibule and the other over the south side of the transept. The nave is twenty-seven feet and a half across and one hundred and four feet and a half in length. On each side of the nave are two aisles which are nine feet wide and which are divided from the nave by four Gothic arches. The transept has a length of forty feet from wall to wall, and a depth of thirty-two feet, and the chancel is twenty-eight feet across with a depth of twenty-two feet. On the right hand side of the chancel is the organ room, the dimensions of which are eighteen and a half feet by fifteen feet clear. On the left hand side is located the vestry which is approached by a passage way five feet wide and twenty feet long. The dimensions of this room are fourteen feet by sixteen feet. The gallery over the vestibule is thirteen feet by twenty-seven feet while that in the transept is eighteen and a half feet by fourteen and a half feet. The height of the aisles is nineteen feet, of the nave to the pitch of the roof forty feet and to the apex sixty feet, the apex of the transept is forty-five feet high and of the chancel forty feet. Across the transept are two gothic arches of a larger size than the eight which divide the aisles from the body of the church, and the front of the chancel presents the appearance of an arch of still larger dimensions.

THE ORNAMENTATION.

The coloring, frescoing and traceing of the ceilings' walls and pillasters of the church are of the most elaborate and beautiful character. The combinations of the brightest colors are most skillfully executed and although the most striking hues are massed in some places, they are so managed as not to be anywhere too dazzling. The ceiling which is paneled off in gold is colored with bright ultramarine blue, relieved by stars in gilt of various dimensions. The effect is very charming, but it is said that some of the worshippers at Trinity consider it much too glaring and that some have already started a movement looking to the repainting of the ceiling in some more "subdued" color. The chancel is most elaborately ornamented, scarlet, blue gold, green and maroon colors being the prominent ones. Over the chancel in antique letter are the following words: "O magnify the Lord our God and fall before his footstool, for he is holy." When the decorations are completed the interior of the church will be extremely beautiful.

THE WINDOWS.

Every window in the edifice will be filled with stained glass. The west window over the porch, which is the largest in the building is already glazed. The central panel contains a representation of the ascension of the Saviour, and the two smaller ones on either side are filled with the figures of the Four Apostles. The south window in the transept represents the three Marys and the north window opposite portrays an incident in the life of Jacob. The stained glass in these windows which has been brought from New York is very beautiful, the colors being unusually rich, and the blendings very fine. In the nave there are eighteen windows, in the transept six, and in the chancel five, all of which are to be filled with stained glass representing Scripture characters either of the old or new testament.

THE WORKMEN.

The work upon the buildings has been done by the following firms: Masonry—Bulman and Glaister of Detroit; carpentery—John Chambers Allegheny, Painting and ornamental work—D. J. Cohn of New York. Mr. Gordon B. Lloyd of Detroit is the architect.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending September 3, 1871:

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Accident, 1; Accident by Drowning, 1; Cerebral Apoplexy, 1; Atrophy, 1; Cancer of the Mouth, 1; Asiatic Cholera, 1; Cholera Infantum, 5; Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 2; Debility, 2; Dropsy, General, 1; Dysentery, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever, 2; Inflammation of the Bowels, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 2; Inflammation of the Stomach, 1; Premature Birth 1; Scrofula, 1; Small Pox, 8; Unknown, 1; Still Births, 3.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	16	From 30 to 40	3
From 1 to 2	2	From 40 to 50	6
From 2 to 5	5	From 50 to 60	1
From 5 to 10	2	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	1	From 70 to 80	0
From 15 to 20	1	From 80 to 90	1
From 20 to 30	3	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 26; females, 14; white, 38; colored, 2; total, 40.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M.D.,
Health Physician.

AT SEMPLE'S STORES.

Daily Arrival of New Fall and Winter Goods.

The ladies, wholesale and retail buyers, and in fact every one in want of the latest styles of goods of all grades, and at the most popular prices, should not fail to call at the popular stores of Mr. William Semple, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny. Here, as most of our readers know, is not only the largest dry goods establishment in the State, but a stock that cannot be surpassed in extent, variety, styles and price, and besides, it is kept full at all seasons. The great business transacted at Semple's establishment enables its proprietor to buy in large quantities direct from the manufacturers of this country and Europe, by which jobbers' commissions are saved, and which accrue to the benefit of the customers of that emporium. There is no need to mention the various kinds of goods to be found here, but in a word, they embrace everything, from fast colored prints at 6¼ cents per yard to the finest silks and velvets. New goods are daily arriving, and those who visit here can rely upon securing the most desirable and cheapest. To those who have visited Semple's there is but little use in saying, go again; they will do that anyway; but to others in need of dry goods, occasionally or continually, in large lots or small, we say go to Semple's and examine the goods and prices.

DROWNED.

Sad Bereavement.

A lad seven or eight years of age, son of Mr. Thomas Scott, who resides at the little villiage of Camden on the Monongahela river, about a mile above McKeesport, was drowned Tuesday evening under circumstances which render the occurrence peculiarly sad. Mr. Scott, with his wife and three children, had been for some months absent on a visit to Europe, and returned to this city on Tuesday. At three o'clock in the afternoon the party took passage on the steamer Elizabeth, for their home at Camden.

After the boat had proceeded nearly to McKeesport the little fellow was missed, and an immediate search of the boat was made. No traces of him could be discovered, and the suspicion that he had fallen overboard forced itself upon the parents. The little fellow was playing about the boat when it was passing through the lock at Port Perry, and when last seen was standing near a little gate in the guard, forward of the wheel-house. Yesterday morning the gate and a hat which was identified as that worn by the little boy, was found floating in the river opposite the mouth of Blind Lane, about one mile above Port Perry, and it is supposed that the child fell overboard in that vicinity. The body has not yet been recovered, although search is being made for it.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

A Bibulous Benedict on a Rampage.

A man named Henry Murray made savage attack on his wife yesterday morning, using a knife and cutting a very painful gash extending from her mouth across her cheek and ending on her neck just over the jugular vein. Murray was intoxicated at the time. It appears from statements made, that Murray was sitting in the kitchen yesterday, and when his wife came in, urged her to come and sit beside him. She refused, as he had been drinking. He appeared to get angry at this, but wanted her to take a drink of whisky. She refused but he insisted, and catching hold of her clothing, drew her to him, and putting his arm around her, drew her close against him. She was greatly frightened and half fainting, she says, but saw him draw something out of his pocket, which proved to be a knife. With this he struck her a blow, the weapon catching in the coroner of her mouth, cutting in considerably, scratching along the side of her jaw, and cutting quite a gash across the side of her neck. Fortunately the cut was not deep enough to reach the jugular vein. She broke from him and ran screaming up stairs for protection. The little boy was not attacked or injured in any way. Murray was arrested, and is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

FORGING A CHECK.

A Cheeky Transaction.

Yesterday morning Henry Mackin, a grocer, doing business on Franklin avenue, Allegheny, made an information before Alderman Irwin, charging A. P. Billings with fraud and false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that Billings came to his store and purchased some groceries, and offered in payment a check for thirty dollars on the Allegheny Trust Company. The check purported to be drawn by Mr. Wm. Standley, of Ross township, and was made payable to the order of Billings. Mr. M. states that he received the check and handed to Billings the difference between the amount of the check and the price of the groceries. He subsequently took the check to the Trust Company, and when he presented it the cashier informed him that Mr. Standley had no money on deposit. Mr. M. then obtained an interview with Mr. Standley, and, on exhibiting the check, the latter emphatically denied having drawn such a paper. In view of these circumstances Mr. Mackin made the information as above stated. The defendant was arrested and, in default of bail, was committed to jail for a hearing this morning. Mr. Standley, it is stated, proposes to prefer a charge of forgery against Billings. The officers of the Trust Company state that a day or two since a man called at the bank and inquired if Mr. Standley had any money on deposit there. They replied in the negative, and the individual picked up a blank check and departed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s, 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	115
United States 5-20s, 1864	115
United States 5-20s, 1865	115
United States 10-40s	114¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	101
Cy. Pacifics	116

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST,
THURSDAY, September 7, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday, generally speaking, was fairly active, the demand for most of the leading articles being brisk and sales liberal; appearances certainly indicate that we are going to have a lively time this fall. Produce—the receipts are liberal, and so far the demand has been good; in regard to prices we have but few changes to note, and these will be found under their appropriate heads. The resumption of navigation to Brownsville and Geneva has made a wonderful change in the appearance of the Monongahela landing above the Suspension Bridge, and shows conclusively the value of water communication in the slack water. Flour—the market was steady, with a good trade demand; the receipts for the month were 25,355 bbls, against 12,195 bbls for the preceding one; this looks healthy. Prices have undergone no quotable change, neither from mills or store. Bacon and provisions are in fair demand; choice lots are held more firmly, the slight advance in sugar cured hams has been maintained. Dried fruit—the new crop is beginning to arrive from the south; prices are what may be termed reasonable. Cheese—we can report a fair market, with a good demand, more particularly for prime qualities, at current prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	837
Cheese, bxs	80
Wheat, sks	904
Rye, sks	113
Butter, pkgs	79
Bacon, tcs	35
Apples, bbls	775
Corn, sks	1,125
Barley, sks	826
Oats, sks	2,159
Bacon, pcs	1,701
Dried beef	10

The following are the wholesale prices in first hands; on the purchase of small lots the prices are a fraction higher:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Good meats are steady at current rates; there is considerable tainted meat on hand that sells at a variety of prices, strictly prime are selling, sugar cured hams at 14½a15½c; sugar cured shoulders at 10c; plain do. 6¼a6¾c; sides ribbed at 8½c; clear do. at 9¼c; breakfast bacon at 11¾a12c. Lard city rendered in tierces at 9¾a10c; kegs and buckets at 11c. Mess pork at $14 50.

HAY—The resumption of navigation in the Slack Water will add very materially to the receipts; we can report sales of baled at $22a25 per ton.

POTATOES—In good supply; we note sales of peach blows at $1 75a2 25 per barrel; Jersey sweets at $4 00a4 50; Baltimore at $3 00a3 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Market steady, with sales of spring chickens at 50a60c per pair by the coop.

SEEDS—In moderate demand; timothy firmer, with sales at $3 50a4 00 per bushel; cloverseed nominal at $5 75a7 00; flaxseed at $1 80 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Market firm at 10c per pound.

APPLES—The improvement in the demand and the increase in value, have naturally increased the receipts; the demand, however, was fair, and sales were regular and previous prices fully maintained, with regular sales at $3 00, 3 50a4 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The market was devoid of animation; we are reported sales at the following: soda ash, common 4a4½c; refined 4¼a4¾c; pearls 9c; potash 7½c.

BUTTER—The business we have before noted has been maintained with buyers for all goods lots that were offered; the receipts were not large; we can report sales of strictly prime roll at 20a22c; holders are not very anxious to sell; the demand for fair and medium lots was limited; prices very uncertain.

BROOM CORN—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales in a regular way at 5a7c.

BEESWAX—Market steady with sales at 30a33c per pound.

BEANS—The stock in first hands is light; a good article would bring $2a2 25 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales of standard brands were regular at 22½a23c; the impression among dealers is that prices must go up.

CEMENT—We have nothing new to note; the current rates were for Louisville $2 50a3 00; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined Plaster $4 25a4 50 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market was steady but not very active; we can report sales of bolted at 80a85c per bush.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; the leading houses report sales at the following: New York Goshen 11a11¼c; Ohio Goshen 10a10¼c; Ohio Factory 9a9½c; dairy 8a8½c.

EGGS—We have nothing new to note; the demand was active with an advancing tendency; all good lots of fresh ones nicely put up meets with ready sale at 23a25c per dozen; old stock was not wanted at any price.

FLOUR—The market since our last report has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand; the receipts are on the increase with a good stock in the hands of the leading operators. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are evidently well satisfied with the condition of the market; standard brands are quoted at the following rates: Good spring extras $6 50a6 75; choice Minnesota bakers' flour $6 85a7 00; good to choice red winter wheat $6 50a6 75; fancy brands sold at various prices.

GRAIN—The corn exchange has been fairly sustained; the attendance is as large and is increasing; a fair amount of sales were made; the current rates for the various descriptions were: Wheat held firmly; sales, red, $1 23a1 26; amber, $1 28a1 03; white, $1 32a1 35. Oats are strong; holders decidedly stronger; we note sales of black at 41a42c; white, 43c; mixed, 41a42c per bushel. Corn less active; we note sales of mixed shelled at 60a62c; prime yellow, 65a66c. Rye, the offerings were light; market growing stronger; we quote No. 1 at 85a78c per bushel. Barley, market inactive; the little misunderstanding among dealers as to what will be the opening figures has not yet been adjusted; when that is accomplished we may look for an active market and large transactions.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, September 7, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was not an active one; this, however, has been the situation for some time; an improvement of some kind would be acceptable, even to reporters in regard to prices. We are furnished the following as the asking rates:

CRUDE.

Spot	12a12¼c
S. O. all year	11¾c
B. O. all year	12½c
Parker's	$4 60a4 62
Foster's	4 75
Lower Creek	4 75
Oil City	4 90

REFINED.

Market in a very demoralized condition; prices uncertain. The following are the nominal rates:

Spot or first half September	23¾c
Last half September	24c
October	24c
November	24c

SALES.

1,000 bbls October	24c
1,000 " November	24c
1,000 " December	24c

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The market continues to rule dull and inactive. Crude still held firm at yesterday's quotations, without finding buyers. In refined we find sellers of cargos 24¼c, but the scarcity of vessels interferes with the business. A cargo of 4,700 barrels, September delivery, sold at 24¼c yesterday. No sales reported to-day.

OIL CITY, Sept. 6.—The market was quiet but firm; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 75; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 90. Weather clear and hot.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—Market quiet.

Crude	13¾c
Refined, spot	23¾a23¾c
October	24¼a24¼c

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 6.—Market quiet and firm at $4 70a4 75. No sales.

ROUSEVILLE, September 6.—Market quiet and firm at $4 60a4 70.

TIDIOUTE, September 6.—Market quiet and unchanged at yesterday's quotations.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 6.—Market quiet at $5 50, delivered at Titusville.

PARKERS', September 6. No change in market quotations; prices at $4 60, but few sales at that figure; holders are not disposed to sell.

TITUSVILLE, September 6.—The market was moderately active to-day, and prices a shade weaker, though sellers continue firm, and all offering little oil, save at top prices; on the lower creek $4 70 to $4 75 were the ruling figures for spot, with sellers at $4 77¼ to 4 80; at Oil City $4 90 to $4 90½ was bid and $4 95 asked for 47 gravity oil; upon the upper creek $4 45 was bid for Church Run oil at the close, with bidders asking $4 66 for the ruling bids, with occasional sellers at $4 40, and free sellers at $4 42½. Market closed quiet and a shade off from yesterday's prices. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls	Upper Creek,	C.	R	$4 60
600	"	"	"	4 57½
1,000	"	"	"	Titusville. 4 42
2,000	"	"	"	P. T. Co., 4 40
1,000	"	"	"	4 37½
1,000	"	"	"	S. O... 4 37½

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, September 7, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue fair of the medium and common grades, and rather light of prime and extra. The market continues good, the best grades of cattle selling about as fast as they arrive. Four loads of extra sold to day off the cars at 6c per pound. This is an outside figure, and cannot be considered as a fair quotation, as the cattle were really fine, and the buyer had an anvantage in weighing them off the cars, thereby enabling him to pay more than he could have done had they been weighed out of the water lots. As yesterday most of the sales were made to York buyers; but 4 loads having been purchased up to this time for Philadelphia. The buyers for that market claim that they cannot pay any advance, and as yet the 4 loads above noted have been purchased by them. The following are the current rates ruling:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 streers	$5 50a5 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 25a5 50
Common to med., 1,000 to 1,100	4 50a5 00
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	3 75a4 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 75a4 25

HOGS.

The arrivals continue fair. Prices, as compared with last week, are a little betsea; but sales are slow, and the market not very active. The following are the different kinds and grades as offered in this market.

Extra, Philadelphia	$5 00@5 10
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	4 85@5 00
" " N. Y., 180 to 220	4 50@5 60
Rough to Common	4 75

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue fair. The market is moderately active at about yesterday's quotations. A bunch of extra sheep averaging 112 pounds sold to-day for 6c per lb, the highest price reached for some time. The following are the figures at which sheep changed hands.

Extra, 95 to 100	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75 to 80	4 25a4 50
Mean to common 70 to 75	3 75a4 00
Foot rot, scalawags per head	1 00a1 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, September 5.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 25 cars or about 500 head. In addition to these were 4 cars from East Liberty, and a large number from the surrounding counties. Washington, Butler and Greene, making between seven and eight hundred on sale this morning. The market opened up very slow and continued so until the close. Cattle changed hands at prices about ½c lower than the ruling figures of last week, and even at these prices sales were hard to effect. The quality of the cattle was not so fine as they usually are, although they were fat enough. The butchers knowing that there were more than sufficient cattle to supply the local trade, acted very bearish, and, in a great many instances, bought at their own prices. Some of the drovers refuse to sell at the prices offered, and at the time we left the yards nad most of the cattle still on hands, which they will drive to East Liberty or hold over for next week's market. The following are the current rates for the different grades of cattle:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steers	$6 00
Prime 1,200 steers	5 25a5 50
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers	5 25a5 30
Fair Butchers' stock	4 75a5 00
Rough grassers	4 00a4 50
Heifers, cows &c	4 00a4 25
Cherokee heifers	3 00a3 20

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about 1,200 head, the smallest number for some weeks. The market was more brisk, although there was no quotable change in in prices from last week. The yards were pretty well cleaned by 10 o'clock, and a firm feeling prevailed. The prospect for a good market next week looks fair. The following are the principal sales, from which the reader can have a better idea of the market:

Keefer & Kraus sold 58 head Butler county sheep at $2 50 to $5 50; also 110 lambs at figures running from $1 25 to $3 75 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 123 head lambs from Butler county, at prices from $2 00 to $4 00 per head; also, 20 sheep from $2 50 to $4 50 per head.

John Auler sold 100 head Butler county lambs at prices from $1 to $3 50 per head; also, 30 head sheep from $2 to $5 per head.

Stouffer & Shontz sold 60 head Butler county sheep, averaged 108 pounds, at 6c, and 20 head of the tail end at $3 50 per head.

C. M. Heims sold 29 head Ohio sheep at $3 25 per Read, averaged 70 pounds.

Schedmantel & Flinner sold 160 Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $3 to $4 per head, averaging about 90 pounds; lambs from $1 75 to $2 75 per head.

Drum & North sold 100 head Indiana county sheep at prices from $3 to $4 50 per head; also, 40 lambs at figures from $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

Neeley & Fairley sold 133 head Armstrong county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $3 00 to $4 50 per head; lambs from $2 25 to $3 50 per head.

Robert McCaslin sold 140 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 50 to $4 50 per head; lambs from $2 to $3 25 per head.

J. Williams sold 50 head Washington county sheep at prices from $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 6.—Flour firm, 25c higher. Wheat firm: No. 1 red winter $1 29; No. 2 $1 28. Corn firm; low mixed 56c. Oats steady 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands, 20¾c; September 19¾c.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—Cotton steady at 18a18½c.

LOUISVILLE, September 6.—Cotton active; middling advanced to 19¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 16½a17¼c; low middling 17½a18c.

CHARLESTON, September 6.—Cotton firm at 18c.

GALVESTON, September 6.—Cotton firm at 17c.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. 1,

DIED:

BANNON—On Sunday, the 3d inst., at her husband's residence, No. 491 Liberty street, MARY BANNON, in the 35th year of her age.

TESH—On Monday morning, September 4th, at 5 o'clock, PETER TESH, aged 32 years.

REED—On Monday morning, September 4th, at 1 o'clock, JOHN REED, aged 56 years, 9 months and 4 days.

EDGAR—On Monday morning, September 4th, at 2 o'clock, MARY ALICE, infant daughter of Geo. R. and Isabella Edgar.

ACKLEY—On Monday morning, September 4th, at 3¼ o'clock, MARY ASHWORTH, infant daughter of Edward and Maggie Ackley, aged 18 mos.

IHMSEN—On Monday, September 4th, at 8¼ o'clock a. m., Mrs. ELEANORE, relict of the late Christian Ihmsen.

KERR—On Monday, September 4, 1871, at noon, at the residence of her mother, No. 206 Penn avenue, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Andrew L. Kerr, Esq., deceased.

SILVEY—On Saturday morning, Sept. 2d, at his residence Third avenue, this city, THOMAS MORGAN SILVEY, aged 23 years.

DEAN—On Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 3½ o'clock p. m., at his residence in Wilkinsburg, PHILOTUS DEAN, in the 49th year of his age.

REED—On Friday, September 1, at 1 o'clock p. m., NANCY REED, aged 84 years.

Over-Doctored.

Without any disrespect to the members of the medical profession, a profession honored by all thinking men, it is only just to say that they are too thick on the ground. The consequence is that the community is doctored over much. When nature needs only the gentle stimulant and alterative, which has become famous throughout the country as a reliable medicine, under the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, she is not unfrequently dosed with a dozen prescriptions, all experimental, from the Pharmacopœa. This is an evil, and proves that the practice of medicine is far from being at all times a healing art. At this period of the year, when the fall of the leaf indicates that decay has seized upon the vegetable kingdom, many harassing diseases are prevalent. Chief among these may be mentioned intermittent fever and bilious remittent. The exhalations rising from decomposing vegetation, and the heavy dews and fogs are very apt to generate these complaints. The wisest policy is to protect the system by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the commencement of the fall. Much suffering may thereby be avoided. But if the disease has already begun, its periodical visitations may readily be checked and broken up by this active, yet harmless, vegetable tonic.

But be on your guard against the charlatans who are attempting to palm off, under various names, unwholesome compounds, which they pretend to compare favorably with the great national elixer, which has long since swept more formidable opposition from the field. Bear in mind that every bottle of genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is authenticated by a splendidly engraved label, and a fac simile of the sign manual of the firm. Put up in bottles only, and cannot be obtained in bulk.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK CLINTON, who emigrated to this country about three years since; is a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland. When last heard from, he was in Myers' Mills, Somerset county, Pa. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother JOHN, who is in Butler, Butler county, Pa.
August 31, 1871. 1tW

A VALUABLE GIFT.—200 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic, Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail free.
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